The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1873. NUMBER 176.

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In the Matter of the North American Fire Insurance Company.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, a second and final dividend or distributive payment of four cents on the dollar of the debts of the late North American Fire Insurance Company, will be made on the 19th day of February, 1873, at the office of the undersigned, receiver of said Company, at No. 1 John-st., in the city of New York.
Dated New York, Jan. 27, 1873.
WYLLIS BLACKSTONE, Receiver.

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Wanted.

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MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Members of Lincoln Park Lodge No. 611, A. F. and A. M. are notified to meet at the corner of North Clark-st. and Webster-av., Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1873, at 10 o'clock, sharp, a. m., to attend the funeral of our late brother, C. C. Meserve.
H. E. HAMILTON, W. M.

Masonic.

All the members of H. W. Bigelow Lodge No. 438, A. F. and A. M., are requested to meet at Lessing Hall, No. 12 North Clinton-st., this a. m. at 10 o'clock, sharp, to attend the funeral of our late brother, Henry W. Bigelow.
By order of B. T. SMITH, W. M.

Masonic.

Regular communication of National Lodge, No. 596, A. F. & A. M., this (Tuesday) evening, Feb. 11, at 7½ o'clock. Every member is earnestly requested to be present, as business of importance in relation to festival will come before the lodge. By order of the W. M.
A. B. STILES, Sec.

Masonic.

Ashlar Lodge, No. 308, A. F. and A. M. Special communication this (Tuesday) evening, at their hall in Masonic Temple, for work on the Third Degree. The fraternity cordially invited to meet with us.
C. H. CRANE, Sec.

NOTICE.

Property-holders and tax-payers on South Clark-st., from the bridge to Twenty-second-st., are invited to a meeting at the Council Chamber this afternoon Tuesday, Feb. 11, at 3½ o'clock, concerning public safety.
THE COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON.

Another Humiliating Spectacle in the Senate Chamber.

Senator Pomeroy Flatly Denies All Charges of Corruption.

Arrival of Oakes Ames and His Wonderful Memorandum Book.

Probable Expulsion of Congressmen Brooks and Ames.

Defeat of the Increased Salary Bill in the House.

Report of the Committee on the Election Frauds in Louisiana.

Proceedings in Congress Yesterday.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

POMEROY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—To the many extraordinary and humiliating spectacles which have been witnessed this winter in Congress, must be added the scene in the Senate to-day, attending Pomeroy's personal explanation of the charges of bribery made against him in the late Senatorial election in Kansas. A few months ago, and this Senator strutted around the Senate Chamber with the sublime self-assurance of one who was not only in the majority, but who was a leader of that majority at that time. He talked of his re-election as a foregone conclusion, and alluded to his antagonists in the Senatorial race as a set of scrubs, who have neither character nor reputation, and toward whom he had only the feelings of the loftiest contempt. In the brief space of time above alluded to there has been a wonderful change in events. From one who flourished the whip of partisanship with a heavy hand over the heads of his colleagues, Pomeroy to-day was transformed into an abject beggar for the sympathies of his associates. It was not generally credited that he would appear in the Senate to-day and volunteer his personal explanation. Those who knew him best set this story down as one of the most improbable, even of this sensational session, giving as their view therefor, that Pomeroy was too shrewd and world wise to attempt any such unprofitable course. As a consequence the galleries were not very well filled, although the Kansas Senator, from his long service, and from his social relations is one of the best-known public men in this city. Shortly after the Senate was called to order, the well-known face of Pomeroy was seen peeping over the screen which stands in front of the door to the main entrance of the Senate Chamber. At that early hour there were but few Senators present. Taking some confidence from this fact, Pomeroy advanced from the screen into the main aisle, in broad view of the whole Senate. The first Senators to observe him were Logan and Carpenter. He eagerly stretched out his hand, and one after another they shook it in the most indifferent manner. Appearing to feel this slight, he then walked down to his seat in the front row, in a manner both hurried and nervous. Arriving there, he hastily seated himself and commenced fumbling in his coat pockets, acting as if he was conscious of the fact that the eyes of all those present sought him out, and were examining his every look and motion with critical interest. For fifteen minutes he sat in his seat with his eyes cast down, meanwhile nervously stamping the floor with his foot. Then when the prayer of the Chaplain had been finished, and the reading of the minutes gone through with, and amid a silence wherein the rustling of a paper or the falling of a pin caused a nervous shock, he rose, and, with some hesitancy, addressed the Chair. He asked the privilege of making his explanation of an unfortunate affair, wherein he was most deeply interested. He asked it with a penitental air, in marked contrast to the somewhat defiant way in which he has been in the habitof conducting himself in this body. He then went on to deny, in the most positive manner, that he attempted bribery in the late election at Topeka, alleging that he was the victim of the foulest conspiracy that had ever been attempted upon an honorable man. As he warmed up with his argument, the heat of his indignation quite equalled, if not excelled, that manifested by Senator Patterson some weeks since before the Credit Mobilier Committee, wherein the latter protested against high-toned and honorable men being dragged before the public in the capacity of apologists. He finished with the request that a Special Committee to investigate these charges be appointed, to consist of his political opponents. It cannot be truthfully stated that his defence created either capital or sympathy for him. When he got through he was congratulated by Harlan and Patterson, but otherwise the Senate remained stolidly indifferent both to himself and his defence. Vice President Colfax subsequently appointed Frelinghuysen, Buckingham, Alcorn, Thurman, and Vickers as the Investigation Committee. The time remaining before the expiration of the session is so short, that it is not anticipated that the Committee will have to enter upon, let alone complete, this inquiry.

THE SOUTHERN STATE DEBTS.

From a mere rumor whispered around among a select set of confidential Congressmen, the proposition that the Federal Government assume the debts of the Southern States, accruing since the passage of the reconstruction laws, is now being advocated by printed arguments, copies of which found their way to members' desks to-day. This circular in question, which owes its authorship to ex-Senator Clingman, of North Carolina, assumes as a basis for the proposition, that the States are, some of them, utterly crippled and unable to meet their obligations; that they have been prostrated by the war and by the terms of reconstruction; that their debts have in some cases been enormously increased by improvident legislation, resulting from the enfranchisement of the blacks and the disabilities existing for a time in relation to some of the white citizens of the South; that the debts are largely owing to citizens of the North, who sold the bonds of the crippled States; that the existence of these debts and the inability to provide for them is operating prejudiciously to the credit of the nation; the issuance of United States 4 per cent bonds to the amount of $125,000,000 would enable the Government, through Commissioners, to be appointed, to absorb this debt, and largely reduce it at the same time by the low rate at which an exchange could be made. It is proposed that the Government assume the interest on these bonds for twenty years, but that at the end of four years, States assume the payment of the interest to the Government, increasing the rate soon to 6 per cent, and thus finally covering the whole amount paid for interest by the General Government. At the end of twenty years the States are to assume the obligation, it being supposed that they would by that time have recovered their prosperity, so far as to enable them to bear the burden without difficulty. It is claimed also that the increased prosperity of the States thus relieved will largely increase the exports of that section, and thus lead to an increase of imports, the enhanced duties upon which would result greatly to the benefit of the Treasury. In some Southern quarters it is urged that the putting forth of this scheme at the present is calculated to injure Southern interests which have some standing in Congress, such as the refunding of the cotton tax and the loaning of permanent credit to canal enterprises.

OAKES AMES

arrived to-day and occupied his accustomed seat in the House, which is the last one on the first row at the Speaker's right. He does not seem to have suffered either from his trip East, or from the pricks of conscience, except in temper. He appeared snappish when approached, especially so to newspaper men, to whom he had little to say. Senator Sprague visited his seat during the session, and they conversed together nearly an hour. Ames also occupied a short time with General Butler. The little book of which he went in search was the subject of much inquiry during the entire day, and there are some, no doubt, who enquired for it who regret that it was so easily found. The book itself is nothing more nor less than an ordinary pocket diary, no bigger than a man's hand. But this little insignificant book, this dirty-covered, greasy-leaved book contains more of consequence to persons whose names appear in it than all other volumes in the world. Whether this diary represents more than the space of a year is not known, nor is it known how many, if any, names of other public officers than those already mentioned in the Credit Mobilier scandal, it contains. It is for the Committee to determine whether they will require Mr. Ames to give everything in the book, or whether they will simply allow him to be the judge of what he shall make known. He has carefully examined the book and turned down leaves here and there through it, at places where names occur of men, who have already been conspicuous before the public. As regards Mr. Colfax, it is known that Mr. Ames has brought no receipt signed by the Vice President, and that, in all probability, he has no letter from him relating to the subject. The name occurs in several places in the book, and at one it heads a list of those receiving dividends. The amount in his case is $1,200, as stated in Ames' previous testimony. The names of Kelley, Garfield, Dawes, and others, follow for smaller amounts. As to Ames' intention, he said to-day in an angry manner, that he would "tell the whole truth, no matter whom it hit, nor how it hit." He will appear to-morrow before the Poland Committee at 10 o'clock. It is said by his friends that he will be accompanied by Horace T. Clark, President of the Union Pacific Railroad, as counsel.

Mr. Colfax's friends say he is ready, and express the belief that he will show that he received the $1,200 mentioned in his bank account from other sources than Oakes Ames. His counsel, Mr. Hale, formerly a member of Congress from New York, and at present the agent of the United States before the American and British Joint Claims Committee, will, it is expected, subject Mr. Ames to a long cross-examination.

During the past few days Mr. Ames has received additional appeals from Senator Patterson, imploring him, with his new memoranda, to revise his (Ames) testimony with relation to him, and to say, perhaps after all, that Patterson signed the receipts in a hurry, without looking at them, etc.

Mr. Ames was informed to-day of the general impression prevailing here, that his name would be presented to the House by the Committee for expulsion. He replied in a quiet tone that if they expelled him, "they would expel the honestest man in Congress," and he should then see which side Congressmen were on, the honest or dishonest. There is a general belief here that the Committee, whatever else they may do, have already decided to recommend the expulsion of Brooks and Ames.

Mr. Halsey's House Committee, to whom the resolution of Mr. Potter, of New York, was referred, requiring an inspection of the White House, will visit that building to-morrow, and as soon as possible prepare a report of its capacity, safety, etc.; also, as to whether or not it is suitable to be a residence of the President. It is already shown that even by using the library as a sitting-room, there is but one apartment for the chamber of guests.

PUBLIC STRUCTURES.

The Appropriation Committee have finished the consideration of estimates for all public structures, new ones as well as those now already building, and the amount fixed by them for the year is about $10,000,000.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

The Senate bill, granting additional land to the States for the support of Agricultural Colleges was defeated in the House to-day. The bill gives all the receipts of the Government from sales of public lands for the support of Agricultural Colleges, until each State shall have received the avails of 500,000 acres. Mr. Pierce moved as a substitute for this a House bill, appropriating half of the proceeds of land sales, until such time as a sum shall be accumulated sufficiently large for the interest upon it to amount to $50,000 a year for each State. A majority voted to pass the substitute, but the requisite two-thirds were not obtained.

LOUISIANA.

The preliminary report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, with regard to the election of Louisiana, made in the Senate to-day, leaves the responsibility as to the final return of the electors to the Senate. It is stated that to-morrow a joint resolution will be offered in the Senate, declaring that the electoral votes of this State be thrown out, as in the case of the Georgia Senator.

JUDICIAL.

Mr. Carpenter today introduced a bill into the Senate providing for the abolition of the Eastern Judicial District of Wisconsin.

THE SALARY INCREASE BILL.

The question of increasing the salaries of the President and others came to a vote to-day, in an indirect way, and was beaten. The subject was brought up to test the sense of the House, and to form a basis for those pushing the bill to go to work on. Most of the Liberals voted against it, and also those who were soiled with the Credit Mobilier frauds. Over 80 votes were obtained for it, which would be a majority ordinary, but the House is very fully attended. The vote demonstrated that it will pass before the end of the session. It is the intention in Committee of the Whole to tack it on as an amendment to the Sundry Civil bill, which may be passed without a yea and nay vote.

THE DISTRICT APPROPRIATIONS.

The appropriation having the effect to take from the Treasury a million or more dollars for the Board of Works was fought off by reading bills in the morning hour, and by adjourning this afternoon to the great discomfiture of the city lobbyists, who thronged the corridors.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

EIGHT SLOOPS-OF-WAR.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The President has signed the bill authorizing the construction of eight additional vessels of war.

POSTAL RAILWAY CAR SERVICE.

Isaac Hinckley, President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad Company, was before the Appropriation Committee to-day, on the subject of obtaining pay for the use of railroad Post Office cars. These cars were, it is represented, placed on the leading roads in 1864 under promise by the Department that the companies should be paid for their use. This promise has not been complied with; therefore, the leading railroad companies are now asking for mail service the same rate per car per mile on fast passenger trains as the public pays them for moving second-class freight per car per mile on slow freight trains. Mr. Hinckley represents a number of leading railroads of the country in the matter.

MARINE SIGNAL CODE.

Secretary Boutwell has written a letter to Senator Chandler, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, inclosing the draft of a bill to introduce into the merchant service of the United States the international code of signals now in practical use in the navy and in the merchant marine of most of the principal European nations. The bill contemplates the use of the code by all sea-going vessels, and in vessels on the great lakes of 200 tons or over in burden, and provides for a penalty of $200 for the violation of its provisions.

SENATE CAUCUS.

A caucus of Republican Senators was held this morning, Mr. Anthony presiding, on the subject of the business now pending in the Senate. A Committee was ordered to be appointed by the Chairman, to report at a future meeting, as to what measures should have precedence, the general object being to act upon those of the most public necessity, with a view of avoiding the call for an extra session. Prevailing sentiment was against such an extra session. Some Senators declared that the President should not be forced to call an extra session, owing to the fault or negligence of Congress to transact the necessary legislation.

LOUISIANA.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections resumed the Louisiana investigation this afternoon.

S. P. PACKARD,

of New Orleans. Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of Louisiana, testified. He said there was a settled conviction among the Republicans that the election was to be carried by fraud, and it was generally admitted by the Fusionists that they meant to, if necessary. In the majority of parishes the election was fair, though in some parishes it was not. In New Orleans the count was pretty fair, but the registration was not so altogether. In the Sixth Ward, 126 votes were registered from one house. It was discovered during the counting of the votes that R. H. Bennett & Co. were printing imitations of the Republican ticket, bearing the names of Fusion candidates. It is understood they were taken to the Mechanics' Institute. It was his opinion they were intended for stuffing ballot-boxes; thought they were so closely watched that they were not used. The witness said he had Deputy Marshals at various polls; appointed upwards of 600 in New Orleans. He thinks the majority of them only served one day, though some of them served seventy days. Thinks that two were appointed for each ward sixty days before the election; paid them for only ten days, which was all the law allowed; increased the number of Special Deputies so as to have one in each parish; had as many as three or four in some; gave no instructions about the election; don't know that they were about the polls during the election; thinks he made a requisition upon the Attorney General previous to the election for paying the Deputy Marshals and Supervisors; don't recollect of having any communication with any official in Washington concerning the election before it occurred; made a requisition upon General Emory for troops to be stationed in some outside parishes to aid in the execution of processes, which he apprehended would be opposed; thinks the first requisition was made about two weeks before the election, and one immediately before the election at the instance of an United States Supervisor. The troops were furnished in every instance, and at designated points during the election.

Pending the further examination of Packard, the Committee went into secret session on the Caldwell examination, and anjourned till to-morrow.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections reported to-day in part on the Louisiana case, in which they say: "The election of the Greeley Electors was certified to the Governor, but the official returns of election have not been counted by the Returning Board created by the laws of Louisiana for that purpose, and the persons who, in fact, made the examination and count had no legal authority to do so. The election of Grant electors is certified by the Lynch Returning Board, but the Board did not have the official returns before them, and their election is not certified by the Governor of the State, as required by act of Congress. The Committee are of the opinion that neither the Senate of the United States, nor both houses jointly, have the power, under the Constitution, to canvass the returns of an election, and count the votes, to determine who have been elected Presidential Electors, but that the mode and manner of choosing Electors are left exclusively to the States. As to the other questions upon which the Committee were instructed to report, touching the existence of a legal State Government in Louisiana, and the admission of the Senator from that State, they are not now prepared to report."

The report says the claim by the Lynch Board of the right to count the affidavits of persons refused registration, under the law for the enforcement of the Fifteenth Amendment, is unfounded. In the twenty-third section of the act it is provided that, if any person has been defeated in obtaining an office by reason of such denial to any person or persons of the right to vote on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, such person may bring suit in the Courts of the United States to recover the office. But the section expressly provides that its benefits shall not extend to candidates for State Legislatures, nor for Congress, nor Electors for President and Vice President. The report also says that Governor Warmoth, under the act of 1870, had the whole machinery of the election in his own hands. He had the appointment of the Supervisors of Registration, and in different parishes the appointment of Commissioners of Election, and these officers, with but few exceptions, were appointed from the ranks of those who were opposed to the Republican party, and we think from the informal evidence before the Returning Board, and from what this Committee has learned in the course of this investigation, there is little doubt that these advantages were used to the utmost, and every means were resorted to in order to secure the triumph of the party with which Governor Warmoth was acting. Great difficulties were thrown in the way of the registration. Republicans in many of the parishes were put to great inconvenience to find the Registrar, and in many instances were unable to do so. The places of registering and of voting in many parishes were fixed at points remote from the centre of population, often without notice of the place being given. False registration papers, double voting, stuffing ballot-boxes, and other frauds and irregularities were charged in the majority of the parishes, and there is not much room to doubt that the "Lynch Returning Board" were of the opinion that, upon a fair election, the Republican party would have carried the State, and has been cheated and hindered in every way possible by the power that controlled the machinery of election; but, notwithstanding all this, the "Lynch Board," with the sort of evidence which was before them, had no power, under the law of the State, to investigate these charges of fraud and injury, and to act upon their convictions of the wrongs that had been suffered.

Mr. Trumbull dissents from the portion of the report in which the opinion is expressed that the "Lynch Board" believed that, on a fair election, the Republican party would have carried the State, and had been cheated and hindered in every way by the party that controlled the power and machinery of the election.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

THE WILSON COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The Wilson Investigating Committee held a special session this evening, and examined Judge C. T. Sherman, of Ohio. The witness thought the prices allowed under the Ames contract were double what they should have been. At one-half that price the contractors could have made fair profits. The Hoxie contract was the only one entered into while the witness held the position of Government Director. The manner in which the road was constructed under the Hoxie contract was satisfactory. Had not the Credit Mobilier been formed, and taken hold of the road, the work would have been stopped in sixty days. If the Credit Mobilier expended thirty millions and made fifteen millions profit, they made no more than a fair profit. Did not think forty-one millions an extravagant price for building the road. Adjourned.

SENATE COMMITTEE.

The Senatorial Credit Mobilier Committee met this morning, but nothing was done, as complete copies of the testimony had not been furnished to the Committee of the House. Copies are expected to be furnished to-day or to-morrow. It is probable that several days will be occupied in examining the evidence before further action can be determined. The Committee will ask leave to sit during the sessions of the Senate.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—A memorial from the clerks was presented, asking for a prohibitory liquor law for the District of Columbia.

SENATOR POMEROY'S STATEMENT.

Mr. POMEROY rose to a personal explanation. He embraced the first opportunity to make a statement personal to himself, and in justice to the officers and members of that body. The Senators and the public were aware of a deep and successful conspiracy laid to accomplish his defeat, a villainy unparalleled. He denied, now, every statement affecting his integrity. He pronounced all the allegations made against him specifically false. He had never entered into any agreement with any member of the Kansas Legislature, and had never paid one dollar to any member to vote for him. He asked for a special Committee, composed largely of his political opponents, to investigate in the fullest and promptest manner all the charges against him, so as to make their report before his term expired, the Committee to have power to compel the attendance of witnesses. He concluded by offering a resolution for the appointment of a Select Investigating Committee of five. The resolution was adopted.

WASHINGTON HARBOR.

Mr. PATTERSON, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, submitted a recommendation for the appropriation of $100,000 to improve the harbor of Washington. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

PRIVATE CLAIMS.

Mr. THURMAN, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, reported adversely on the claim of Thomas Dowling to a portion of Goat Island.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Mr. DAVIS reported a bill to provide for the erection of public buildings at Parkersburg. Passed.

CREDENTIALS.

Mr. STEVENSON presented the credentials of W. B. Machen, now in the Senate by Gubernatorial appointment, elected by the Legislature of Kentucky to fill the unexpired term of the Hon. Garrett Davis. The credentials were read, and Mr. Machen was sworn.

SENATOR WILSON'S RESIGNATION.

The VICE PRESIDENT submitted a letter from the Hon. Henry Wilson, announcing that he had transmitted to the Governor of Massachusetts his resignation as Senator, to take effect at the end of this Congress.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

Mr. MORRILL (Me.) offered a resolution that a Select Committee be appointed to consider the testimony transmitted by the House affecting certain Senators, with leave to sit during the sessions of the Senate. Adopted.

INDIAN MATTERS.

Mr. RAMSEY introduced a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to discharge certain obligations of the United States to the upper and lower bands of Sioux Indians. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

JUDICIAL.

Mr. CARPENTER introduced a bill to abolish the Eastern Judicial District of Wisconsin. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

RAILROAD RELIEF.

Mr. WINDOM, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported, with amendments, a bill extending nine months the time allowed the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Company for the completion of its roads.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

Mr. RAMSEY, on behalf of the Committee on Post Offices, submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to the Postal Appropriation bill, directing the Postmaster General to contract with the Webb line of steamships for the extension of the existing mail service between San Francisco and Honolulu, and from the latter port to New Zealand and Australia, touching at Navigator's Island, thirteen round trips yearly, for $425,000.

Mr. HAMLIN, from the same Committee, submitted an amendment to be proposed to the Postal Appropriation bill, directing that a contract be made with F. Alexandre & Sons, and the other proprietors of the New York and Mexican Steamship Line, for carrying mails between New York and Vera Cruz, *via* Havana, semi-monthly, at $5,000 per trip, for ten years.

Mr. FERRY (Mich.), from the same Committee, submitted a proposition for making the existing mail service between New York and Brazil, semi-monthly, with a total annual subsidy of $400,000.

Mr. COLE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to the Postal Appropriation bill, directing the Postmaster General to invite proposals for carrying the mails between San Francisco and Australia, at a maximum annual compensation of $365,000, the Postmaster General to have the power to terminate the contract by giving two years' notice, being what is known as Burnside's Subsidy bill, with its maximum of pay increased $140,000.

MILITARY PRISON.

Mr. LOGAN called up the House bill to provide for the erection of a military prison at Rock Island, Ill., which was discussed and laid over.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the Committee on Printing was instructed to inquire into the best method of disposing of the public documents after July 1, 1873.

THE POMEROY COMMITTEE.

The VICE PRESIDENT announced as the Special Committee to investigate the charges against Mr. Pomeroy, Messrs. Frelinghuysen, Buckingham, Alcorn, Thurman, and Vickers.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

The House bill extending the Southern Claims Commission for four years from March 10, 1873, was taken up, the question being on the amendment of the Senate Committee extending it to Jan. 1, 1876, which was agreed to. The second amendment was to exclude all claims not presented on or before March 3, 1873. The amendment was opposed by Messrs. WEST and HILL, and the bill was laid over without further action.

LOUISIANA.

Mr. MORTON, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, submitted a report in relation to the Electoral vote of Louisiana, which was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

THE ELECTORAL COUNT.

On motion Mr. SHERMAN, the Vice President was authorized to appoint a teller on the part of the Senate to count the Electoral vote on Wednesday.

ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The unfinished business, being the Alabama Claims bill, was then taken up.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN argued against paying any portion of the fund to the insurance companies. He held they had received their advanced war-rates; that it was their business to take such risks, and they charged accordingly. Besides, as all know, the stock of insurance companies, as of other corporations, is constantly changing hands, and, as a general thing, the parties who paid the losses would not be the parties who would now receive this allowance. The ship-owner has no legal claim, because his loss was sustained by the act of war of the public enemy. The man who had a just claim was the merchant whose goods were destroyed and who had no insurance. Every intelligent citizen knew the injury done us by Great Britain was a national injury, and it was perfectly absurd to make any argument on a point so plain.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM argued for a plan of distribution, by which each case shall stand on its own merits.

NORTHERN BOUNDARY.

Mr. MORTON called up the House bill to provide for the appointment of a Commission to complete the boundary line between the territory of the United States and the possessions of Great Britain not complete undder the act of Aug. 11, 1856, to carry into effect the first article of the treaty of June 15, 1846. The bill was passed. It appropriates $5,000 to pay the expenses of the Commission.

ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Mr. STEWART argued in favor of the pending bill, and its provisions in reference to the insurance companies. He also held that they had no claim whatever.

Mr. CORBETT also took the view that there was no just claim on the part of the insurance companies.

Mr. BAYARD said he would go so far as to insist that the stockholders of the insurance companies should have an equal standing before the law with all other citizens. Many of the stockholders of these corporations were of that class which always challenge our sympathy—widows and orphans. They were no more responible for the war than any other class of citizens. If the insurance rates were higher during the war, they were lawfully higher. Their profits were just as legitimate as the profits of merchants who made extra hazardous ventures during the war.

[The VICE PRESIDENT announced that he had appointed Mr. Sherman as teller, on the part of the Senate, to count the Electoral vote.]

The motion of Mr. SHERMAN, to strike from the twelfth section the clause discriminating against insurance companies, was lost—yeas, 17; nays, 23.

Mr. BAYARD then moved an amendment that, in hearing the claims of insurance companies, each loss shall be considered separately, and the premium received on that particular loss shall only be deducted. Rejected—yeas, 18; nays, 25.

Several other amendments were offered and rejected, and the bill then passed—ayes, 30; nays, 19.

Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

NEW BILLS.

Under the call of the States, a large number of bills were introduced and referred, including the following:

Amendatory of the act incorporating the Texas & Pacific Railroad Company; to revive shipping and commerce; to reimburse Frederick City and the banks thereof to the amount of $300,000, losses inflicted by the Confederate troops in 1864; to refund taxes improperly collected; for the redemption of United States notes in coin on and after the 1st of May, 1874.

MORE PENSION DEMANDED.

Mr. DAWES presented a petiton of seventy officers who received wounds or disabilities in the service, asking that in the increase of pensions granted by the recent laws, the pensions of officers may be increased in the same proportion as those of enlisted men.

THE OHIO RIVER.

Mr. McCLELLAND presented a joint resolution of the Pennsylvania Legislature in favor of the permanent improvement of the Ohio River.

PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

Mr. WILSON (Ohio), Chairman of the Committee on Private Land Claims, moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill for the appointment of a commission to ascertain and settle private land claims in Kansas, Nebraska, and the territories. Rejected—yeas, 121; nays, 67; not two-thirds in the affirmative.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Mr. PERCE moved to suspend the rules, and pass the substitute for the Senate bill extending the provisions of the Agricultural College act of 1862. Rejected—yeas, 119; nays, 83—not two-thirds voting in the affirmative.

THE SALARIES BILL.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) moved to suspend the rules, and adopt a resolution instructing the Committee on Appropriations to include in the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill the bill reported by the Judiciary Committee, to adjust the salaries of the Executive, Judicial, and Administrative Departments of the Government, which, on Mr. GARFIELD'S motion, was read.

Messrs. DAWES and BEATTY called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. BUTLER desired to make some remarks in support of the proposition.

Messrs. DAWES, COX, and FARNSWORTH desired to submit remarks on the other side. Objections being made to debate, the vote was taken on Mr. Butler's proposition, and it was rejected—yeas, 81; nays, 120.

YEAS.

Banks,	Kendall,	Rice (Ky.),
Barry,	King,	Ritchie,
Biggs,	Lamison,	Robinson,
Bingham,	Lansing,	Rogers (N. C.),
Blair (Mo.),	Leach,	Shanks,
Butler (Pa.),	McJunkin,	Sherwood,
Caldwell,	McKee,	Shober,
Carroll,	McNeeley,	Sloss,
Cobb,	Mitchell,	Snyder,
Coghlan,	Moore (Ill.),	Storm,
Critcher,	Morey,	Stowell,
Darrall,	Morphis,	St. John,
Dickey,	Negley,	Sutherland,
Dodd,	Niblack (Fla.),	Thomas,
Du Bose,	Packard (Ind.),	Turner,
Duke,	Peck,	Tuthill,
Eldridge,	Perce,	Voorhees,
Elliott,	Perry,	Waddell,
Garrett,	Peters,	Wallace,
Giddings,	Platt,	Warren,
Golladay,	Porter,	Whitlay,
Hancock,	Potter,	Williams (Ind.),
Harper,	Rainey,	Williams (N. Y.),
Harris (Miss),	Randall,	Winchester,
Hays (Ala),	Read,	Wood,
Herndon,	Rice (Ill.),	Young.
Houghton,		

NAYS.

Acker,	Foster (Mich.),	Packer (Penn.),
Adams,	Garfield,	Palmer,
Ambler,	Goodrich,	Parker (N. H.),
Ames,	Haldeman,	Parker (Mo.),
Archer,	Hale,	Pendleton,
Arthur,	Halsey,	Poland,
Averill,	Hamilton,	Roberts, E. H.,
Barker,	Handley,	Rogers (N. Y.),
Barnum,	Harris (Va.),	Roosevelt,
Beatty,	Hawley (Ill.),	Rusk,
Beck (Pa.),	Hawley (Conn.),	Sargent,
Beck (Ky.),	Hay (Ill.),	Sawyer,
Bell,	Hazelton (Wis.),	Scofield,
Bird,	Hereford,	Sessions,
Boles,	Hibbard,	Shellabarger,
Braxton,	Hill,	Shoemaker,
Bright,	Hoar,	Slater,
Buckley,	Kelley,	Slocum,
Buffinton,	Kellogg,	Smith (N. Y.),
Bunnell,	Kerr,	Smith (Ohio),
Burchard,	Ketcham,	Speer,
Coburn,	Killinger,	Sprague,
Conger,	Lewis,	Starkweather,
Cotton,	Lowe,	Stevens (Ill.),
Cox,	Lynch,	Stevenson (Ohio),
Crebs,	Manson,	Stoughton,
Crocker,	Marshall,	Terry,
Crossland,	Maynard,	Townsend (Pa.),
Davis,	McClelland,	Twichell,
Dawes,	McCormick,	Turner,
Donnan,	McCrary,	Upson,
Dox,	McGrew,	Van Trump,
Dunnell,	McHenry,	Vaughan,
Eames,	McIntyre,	Wakeman,
Ely,	Merriam,	Waldron,
Esty,	Merrick,	Walden,
Farnsworth,	Monroe,	Wells,
Farrell,	Morgan,	Wheeler,
Finkelnburg,	Niblack (Ind.),	Willard,
Foster (Ohio),	Orr,	Wilson (Ohio).

PUBLIC BUILDING.

On motion of Mr. FOSTER (Mich.) the Senate bill appropriating $200,000 for a Government building at Grand Rapids, Mich., passed.

STATES RIGHTS AND THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

Mr. COX (New York) moved to suspend the rules and adopt the following resolution:

WHEREAS, There are epochs in the history of Government, when, for their pure administration, it is necessary to recur to their organic form and genius; and

WHEREAS, As the abuses of our Administration have arisen by reason of a perilous departure from the Federal system; therefore,

Resolved, That the Government of the United States be, as it ought to be, a Government of limited powers; that these powers are prescribed and enumerated in the Constitution of the United States; that they are granted by the people to the Government, not for the purpose of conferring general, indefinite, and unlimited rights of legislation, but for the purpose of accomplishing certain well defined and specified objects; that all rights of legislation not so conferred are reserved to the States or the people thereof; that while the Central Government is not the agent of a Confederacy or a mere league of States, but a Government properly founded upon the adoption of a written Constitution by the people, and creating direct relations between it and all its subjects, it is still less a supreme, unlimited, imperial, consolidated Government, the most dangerous form that it could possibly assume; that while the Central Government has its distinct and recognized sphere of action already ample, the Governments of the separate States have their distinct and recognized sphere of action, and that it is to the last degree important to the harmonious co-operation of both, to the preservation of local independence, to the universal diffusion of political vitality, to the prevention of military despotism, to the security of individual rights, and the perpetuity of our institutions, that these separate spheres of action should be kept forever distinct and inviolable.

Mr. AMBLER asked Mr. Cox to withdraw the preambles, and then all could vote for the resolution.

Mr. COX said he would withdraw the preambles in order to see how many Republican votes the resolution would get.

Mr. DICKEY suggested to insert in it that "four and four make eight."

Mr. BINGHAM asked Mr. Cox to take out of the resolution all about local independence.

Mr. COX declined to do so, as that was the point he wanted most. The resolution, he said, had been written by Parke Godwin, of New York, a good Republican authority.

Mr. DICKEY suggested that the Constitution of the United States be read, in order that the members might vote intelligently.

The resolution was rejected—yeas, 85; nays, 84—not two-thirds in the affirmative.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

A message having been received from the Senate announcing the appointment of Mr. Sherman as teller to count the Presidential Electoral votes, on Wednesday, the SPEAKER appointed as tellers, on the part of the House, Messrs. Dawes, of Massachusetts, and Beck, of Kentucky.

Mr. GARFIELD asked leave to offer a resolution to change the hour of meeting to 11 a. m., but objection was made.

The House adjourned.

FIRES.

Destruction of Property in Various Places, Yesterday.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Feb. 10.—The second great fire at Barry during the past week occurred on Saturday. Loss $15,000.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 10.—The malt-house of Weinhagen, Hunicke & Co. was damaged by fire to the amount of $7,000, this morning. Insured for $3,000.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—Public School, No. 45, on West Twenty-sixth street, caught fire this afternoon, and the top floor burned out. The children were marched out in safety.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 10.—Harrington's woollen mills, at Mt. Vernon, O., were burned last night. Loss on the building and machinery, $12,000. Insurance, $7,500.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10.—Fire broke out tonight in Sage's brick warehouse, on Battery street, containing 20,000 cases of coal oil. There were nine terrific explosions, blowing out the doors and windows, and hurling a section of the roof into the air. The force of the last explosion drove the firemen away from the building. A general alarm was sounded. The fire is still raging, but will be confined to the building where it originated. The entire Department is at work.

The Modoc War.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10.—General Canby and Aide, with Mr. Case, one of the Modoc Peace Commissioners, arrived at Jacksonville, Oregon, yesterday. They go to Linkville, where they will meet the other Commissioners Feb. 15. All quiet at the front. The Fort Gaston company, in command of Lieutenant Wright, reached Yreka to-day.

Murder Trials in New Jersey.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—In the New Jersey Courts, to-day, trials of three murder cases will be begun, as follows: Louis Louigi, charged with the murder of Johanna Moosi, his reputed wife; David Murder, also charged with wife-murder; and John Davis, charged with the murder of one Donellan.

WIFE MURDER.

Strong Probability that Chicago Will Have an Execution.

George Driver Concludes to Take His Chances in Cook County.

His Trial for the Murder of His Divorced Wife.

The Testimony Short, Sharp, and Evidently Conclusive.

Arguments of Counsel to Be Heard To-Day.

The case of George Driver, charged with the murder of Ann Driver, his divorced wife, came up for trial in the Criminal Court yesterday morning, Judge Gary presiding. A motion for a change of venue had been made at the January term, but it was subsequently withdrawn. It is not unlikely that the death sentences so promptly meted out to Rafferty at Waukegan, and Perteet at Joliet, had somewhat to do with the prisoner's change of mind with reference to being tried in Chicago. Country juries have come to be regarded as dangerous for murderers to deal with.

THE PARTICULARS OF THE MURDER

of Ann Driver are so fresh in the minds of our readers, that only a brief recapitulation will be necessary. Some time previous to the shooting, Mrs. Driver, an intelligent, comely, industrious woman of about 32 years of age, had sought and obtained a divorce from her husband on the ground of drunkenness and repeated cruelty. He had often beaten her, and she was compelled to seek refuge in separation. The Court decreed to her the ownership of the house in which she lived with her family of four children, whose custody she was also allowed to retain. Her drunken and idle ex-husband frequently importuned her for money, and she as often refused him, for the reason that those of her own savings and those of her oldest son were barely sufficient to support the family. On Friday morning, Nov. 30, 1872, Driver came to the house and demanded money, and, on being refused, grew violently enraged, and at last, in the presence of three of his children, produced a small pistol and fired. He stood but six feet from the poor woman, in whose side the ball entered, passing through her liver, and lodging near the spinal column. She lived three days in great agony, and by her death another brutal murder was consummated.

THE JURY

was empanelled yesterday morning with comparatively little difficulty, and when complete stood as follows: W. A. Clay, E. Denman, Henry Goodman, M. Nellis, Geo. Gielson, M. Blum, W. Bishop, J. T. Garrison, T. F. Bradley, M. Hawks, J. C. Slott, and C. Thurber.

The case for the People was conducted by State's Attorney Reed, and John Mason, Esq., appeared for the prisoner.

MR. REED'S OPENING.

In his opening remarks the State's Attorney said that the trial ought to be a short one, and a verdict ought to be reached before evening. He should undertake to prove that the prisoner was in the habit of beating his wife, and she was compelled to separate from him. She was the mother of severa pretty children, dependent upon her for support. Before they were divorced the husband used to beat her because of her refusal to give him her hard-earned wages. The particulars of the murder were recapitulated as above.

THE FIRST WITNESS

sworn for the prosecution was Dr. John McCarthy, ex-County Physician, who testified to having made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of Ann Driver on the 3d of last December, and found that a ball had passed between the ninth and tenth ribs on the right side, passing through the liver, and lodging in the back near the spinal column. The bullet was small, and was shot from a single-barrelled pistol. Her death was the result of that wound.

CORONER STEPHENS

testified to having held the inquest, at which the defendant was present, and the pistol was produced and identified.

SERGEANT JOHNSON

testified that the defendant was brought into the police-station on the afternoon of the 29th of November last, when, in reply to a question to that effect, Driver said he shot his wife because she refused to give him money. Found the pistol in his pocket.

Cross-examined: Was not in the habit of "pumping" prisoners. Driver was considerably under the influence of liquor, and there was blood on his face. He did not resist when the pistol was taken from him. His lips seemed to be swollen.

Re-direct: He was not too drunk to talk straight.

OFFICER JOHN BEEBE

testified that he arrested Driver; heard of the shooting at about 10 o'clock; was sent to look it up; found Driver at the house, and took him under arrest. Asked him why he shot his wife, and he replied, "That is my business."

Cross-examined: He was a little drunk, but not much. There was some blood on his moustache, and his lips were a little swollen. He did not say that any of his teeth were knocked out; did not notice that any were knocked out.

GEORGE DRIVER,

a handsome, intelligent-looking boy of 11 years, testified that the prisoner was his father.

Mr. Mason here requested the Court to examine the boy as to his knowledge of the nature of an oath, as he understood that the boy, at the inquest, did not seem to know the nature of an oath.

Being examined on this point, the lad said that he knew the meaning of an oath; had heard his brother say that it meant to tell the truth, and he would go to hell if he did not tell the truth. Knew this before the inquest; no one has explained it since.

Mr. Mason raised the point as to the competency of the witness.

The Court—I think he is a competent witness.

A recess was here taken until 2 o'clock.

On the reassembling of the Court, Officer Beebe was recalled, and identified some cartridges as being the same found by him in the prisoner's pocket.

Master George Driver then resumed his testimony: His mother was dead; did not know the date of the shooting, but it was on the day his father was arrested. On that day his mother and father went into the bedroom, and, after staying there awhile, they came out. Mother went and stood back of the stove. Father asked her for some money; she refused, and then he shot her. He pulled out a pistol, and mother, thinking it was a knife, cried, "Don't stab me!" Then he shot her.

Q.—Did you ever see your father abuse your mother?

Mr. Mason objected, on the ground that the question was too general. The objection was sustained.

Q.—How long had your mother lived there? A.—A long time.

Q.—When did you see your father hurt your mother? A.—About a month before.

Mr. Mason objected on the ground of remoteness, and the testimony was ruled out.

Cross-examined: The house belonged to father and mother. Don't know that he always gave her all the money that he earned. He was not very drunk on the morning of the shooting. At the time of the shooting, witness and his sisters, Belle and Katie, aged respectively 9 and 7 years, were at home; witness was on the lounge in the kitchen. Did not hear mother say to father: "Get out of that;" did not hear her strike him in the bedroom, and saw no blood on his face when he came out. Saw him shoot her, but did not see her strike him, and did not hear her call him a loafer, nor anything else. They were talking about money.

Q.—(By Mr. Mason) Did you father give your mother money to buy a turkey the night before Thanksgiving?

Mr. Reed objected, and the objection was sustained.

Witness resumed: Was never sworn in a court before. Saw him shoot her (describing the manner of it quite vividly). Saw no blood on his face when he came out of the bedroom; saw blood on his face at noon, after the shooting. Heard no high words between them when in the bedroom.

ISABELLA DRIVER,

a lovely little girl 9 years of age, testified that she would be 9 next Good Friday.

The Court—You know, Mr. Mason, better than I do, when that is.

Witness—An oath means to tell the truth; heard brother Willie say so, and if she told a lie she would go to hell and also to jail.

The Court decided her to be a competent witness.

The little girl added that she recognized her father; her mother was dead; she was shot by father; after that he ran away.

Cross-examined: I was standing in the bedroom door; was in my night-gown; father was not very drunk, only a little. He came into the house about 8 o'clock, and went into the bedroom; mother followed him, and wanted him to go out. Did not hear her say anything bad to him, nor scold him. When he shot her she was standing about six feet from him.

MARY DRIVER,

an intelligent-looking girl of 13, testified that defendant was her father; mother was shot the day after Thanksgiving, and died three days afterward. They had some words in the morning. They had been divorced, and mother owned the house. He boarded there some of the time after they were divorced. The night before the shooting he kicked her with his foot.

Mr. Mason asked that this latter statement be stricken out.

Mr. Reed said he proposed to follow it up by proving that he threatened to kill her.

With this understanding, the Court ruled that the testimony was admissible.

Cross-examined: We were all living in the house together, and all had dinner together on Thanksgiving Day; father was not working at the time. He did not work every day that he could get work; did not always give his wages to mother. He was not drunk at the time of the shooting; at any rate, not much. Father had been in the bed-room about ten minutes when mother went in. Saw her strike him with her open hand on the nose. Don't know what she said to him, excepting to tell him to get up. Did not see the shooting, but heard the noise.

MRS. KATE PETERS,

a sister of deceased, testified that she heard Driver threaten to shoot his wife in 1869; also heard him threaten her last June. He came to witness' house, talked about getting a divorce, and said he would shoot her. He asked witness for some money, and she asked him why he did not go to work.

Mr. Mason objected to this testimony, but the Court decided it to be admissible.

Cross-examined: The threats were made in the forenoon; he was drunk, but had no weapon.

JOHN STARK

testified that he was a near neighbor of Driver and his wife. Has heard him threaten, and has seen him kick her.

Objection was made by Mr. Mason, and the objection was overruled.

Witness—Saw Driver kick his wife down seven or eight steps.

Cross-examined: Have been good friends with defendant, until he got to drinking so hard. He never worked to amount to anything.

MRS. MARGARET STARK,

wife of the preceding witness, testified that Driver was tight most all the time; saw him kick his wife many times, and drag her out of the house. This was last June. Once heard Mrs. Driver "holler" as if she was being killed. Once saw him choke her. He had her down on the floor, demanding money of her, which she refused, saying that it was her little boy's earnings. He then tried to get into her pocket. Saw him strike her in the face.

Cross-examined: He was drunk when he struck her; never saw her strike him.

MRS. MARY RAFFERTY,

also a near neighbor, testified that she lived in the house with the Drivers at the time of the shooting. The night before, heard her order him out of the house. Heard her say: "You say you will shoot me, but I dare you to do it." At another time he threw her on the floor and pulled her hair.

Cross-examined: After the divorce he did not live at the house until within a few days of the shooting. When he was pulling her hair he wanted ten cents of her. He was in the Bridewell at one time.

To Mr. Reed. I paid the rent to her after the divorce.

Mr. Reed here offered in evidence a certified copy of the decree of divorce.

Mr. Mason objected.

The Court—It can make little difference either way.

Mr. Reed—I am not particular about it. This is the case for the People.

FOR THE DEFENCE.

Mrs. Rafferty was recalled, and testified that, with the exception of Thanksgiving night, she had heard no quarrelling for two months before the shooting. Was shown by Mrs. Driver a turkey which the defendant had bought.

TESTIMONY AS TO CHARACTER.

The remaining testimony for the defence was wholly in proof of the reputation of defendant as a peaceable and quiet man. All testified that he was such, but several stated that they had heard of his abusing his wife. The witnesses were Messrs. Fitzpatrick, Moulton, John Keegan, John Lobstein, Thomas Giddons, John Madden, Martin Gilmore.

WILLIAM DRIVER,

aged about 14 years, testified as to the death of his mother, Ann Driver, who died three days after Thanksgiving. Was not present. Identifies the small, single-barrel pistol as one he gave his father on Tuesday of the same week. Don't recollect whether the mother and sisters were there when he gave the pistol to his father.

Q.—What were the circumstances under which you gave the pistol to your father?

Mr. Reed objected.

The Court said it might be admissible in rebuttal of the testimony going to show a deliberate preparation to kill.

Witness—He said he had better take the pistol to protect himself against thieves, as a workman had been robbed of his wages a few nights before. I told him that I had tried the pistol several times, but it wouldn't go off. I had bought the pistol of a boy about a month before, and had bought the cartridges at a store. Father was not very drunk on the morning of the shooting. He had drank a little but was not very drunk. I was not in the house at the time of the shooting.

Cross-examined: I did not give him the cartridges at the time I gave him the pistol. He told me he got them out of my box down in the cellar.

JOHN O'CONNELL,

a workman in McCormick's reaper factory, testified that Driver worked there just before the shooting. He was asked whether a rumored robbery was discussed among the men at work there. He replied that there was such a rumor there.

Cross-examined: Don't know the name of the man who was rumored to have been robbed.

The case for the defence was rested here, and the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning, the jury having been instructed to read no newspapers and have no discussion relative to the case.

SUBURBAN NEWS.

RAVENSWOOD.

This beautiful suburb of Chicago is now building a school-house, which will cost, when completed, $15,000. This town was started by Hodges & Van Allen, in the spring of 1869, and now sends to Chicago, daily, fifty commuters. The Congregationists have just completed a fine church edifice, and services are held each Sabbath. Without doubt, there is no finer location for a town on the Milwaukee Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and, had it not been for the removal of the general offices of the Michigan Southern Railroad to Cleveland, taking with them one hundred clerks and employes, who had invested in Ravenswood with the intention of building, but now are holding their lots for speculation, the town would have a population of one thousand. The village is going to reorganize under the new State law, which will greatly facilitate improvements, as at present being connected with the Town of Lake View, which is very conservative, it is unable to effect many desired improvements. Land sells now in the most desirable locations for $25 per foot.

BLUE ISLAND.

The following will give the particulars of an old folks' concert to be given at Blue Island, the oldest town in Illinois, this evening:

Mufick of ye Olden Time.—Anthems, Fugues, and other Sette-Pieces of ye Olden Times, together with Many Worldlie Songes, will be Pleyed and Sunge by ye People of ye Blue Ifland Literarie and Librarie Affociation. Father Azakiah is Head Singer. Ye place of ye Mufick is at ye Large Hall, wh is in Blue Ifland Village, ye 11te day of Februarie, in ye yere 1873. Ye Sounding of ye Mufick will begin at Earlie Candle Lighte. This Parchmend will certifie to ye Doore Keeper that you have payed Fiftie Cents, and are entitled to go in ye Hall and heare ye Mufick.

HIGHWOOD.

V. B. Denslow, Esq., of this city, will read a paper on the subject of "Industrial Communism," before the Highwood Library Club, this evening.

SOUTH EVANSTON

is to elect town officers on Tuesday, the 18th inst. The caucus will be held on the preceding Saturday.

IOWA.

Value of Railroad Property in Iowa—The Tax It Pays.

Relief from Railroads Again Defeated in the Legislature.

The Seventy-Thousand Farmers' League—The Plow to the Fore.

Capital Punishment—The Rankin Case—The Late Mr. Harlan.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 5, 1873.

RAILROAD PROPERTY AND TAXES.

Last winter, the Legislature of this State provided for the taxation of railway property, the assessment to be made by the State Census Board, which is composed of the Governor, Secretary, Auditor, and Treasurer of State. The Board made the assessment on an average of $5,300 per mile,—some roads being assessed twice that much, and some not half as much,—the total aggregating $18,359,661. On this assessment the different Boards of Supervisors levied the taxes. Of the money derived from this taxation, the different counties through which the railroads pass receive their equitable share with the State. Under the old law, there was collected from all railroads in the State, for the two years 1869-'70, but $291,377.15; in 1871, but $171,152.98. Under the new law, the total amount of tax for 1872 alone is $515,059.56. This may be accepted as one practical triumph of the people over railroads, and a profitable one as well.

RAILROAD LEGISLATION.

Thus far in the adjourned session, the Legislature has failed to take squarely hold of the railroad question. It has been up in both branches, and is now on the carpet in both of them again. Two weeks ago, the Senate thought it had disposed of it for this session, by respectfully referring the matter to Congress, asking that body to take care of it at once, and thus relieve the people without delay. But it was not thus to be moved aside. The State Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry met here last week, resurrected the question, and gave it new life. Its effect upon the Legislature was not so much the result of its memorials and its demands as officially and formally presented. It was the personal contact of the farmers with the legislators. The most of the week, there were between 1,200 and 1,400 farmers here, representing nearly every county and township in the State. These men of the plow swarmed into the Capitol, and talked to the members of their own political times to come; and this brought many of them to see that they, as well as the farmers, were personally interested. Perhaps this onslaught of the agriculturists would have accomplished its perfect work but for two things: It was overdone,—there was too much of threat, and too little of argument; and too many of the Grangers publicly boasted that they were coming to the next Legislature, and that the Grange would control two-thirds or three-fourths of its votes. This greatly neutralized, if it did not altogether destroy, the effect which the descent of the Grangers upon the Legislature in mass would otherwise have had upon the members. Still, while the effect, to this extent, may have been ill, it is unquestionably true that the farmers did accomplish some good in this direction. They made the question live again by giving it a good shaking up. Yesterday the people red-flagged the locomotive again, the fight commencing this time in the Senate. And today, after a short and sharp fight, the railroads again came off victorious,—the vote on the tariff section, offered in amendment to the chapter concerning railroads, being a tie vote,—23 to 23. The section as drawn was unfortunate and awkward. It would have applied well enough to 50 miles of road out from the Mississippi River, but inequitably to the whole of Central and Western Iowa. Being partial in its application, of course it failed, as, in this form, it should have done.

The misfortune is, in the Senate, that the men who assume to be the leaders against the railroads are, the most of them, both indiscreet and easily out-generalled. Especially is this true of the one particular Senator who assumes to speak for "the agricultural mind of the State." He means well enough, but he don't know how. There are good men and able ones in the Senate on the people's side of the controversy, and, were they at the head of it, their cause would win. But, as it is, the men who rush up to the leadership, and, by grace of noise, retain it, are dead-weights, of which the opposition take good and fatal advantage. Senator McNutt makes a good fight, and, as he is one of the acknowledged leaders on the anti-railroad side of the House, it is proper his name should not be confounded with those of the persons before spoken of. The strong men with McNutt are Dague, Shane, and Dysart.

It is yet possible that the present session may take hold of the railroads, and regulate both their freight and passenger schedules, provided a bill, wise in its provisions, and just in its application to all parts of the State, shall be introduced. The best sign that this is possible is, that the railroad men, after a thorough canvass, are decidedly uneasy, and as decidedly active.

An analysis of the professions of the men voting to refer the railroad question to Congress reveals the unexpected fact that the farmer members of the Senate were mostly in favor of so referring; which does not prove the popular cry that the professions and the merchants are banding together against the producer. A statement of this fact, as the Senate vote portrayed it, is of sufficient interest for publication. So I give it. In the list of the Senators voting in favor of State control of railroads, Beardsley is an editor, Boomer a physician, Campbell an ex-editor and now a merchant, Chambers a merchant, Converse a lawyer, Dague an editor, Dashiell a physician, Gault a farmer, Kephart a preacher, Maxwell a merchant, McCormack an editor, McCullough a farmer, McNutt a farmer, Rumple a lawyer, Shane a lawyer, and West a farmer. Of the Senators who voted for reference of the question to buyers, six are lawyers,—Claussen, Hurley, Kinne, McCoid, Russell, and Stone; five are farmers,—Crary, Fitch, Howland, Lowry, and Wonna; two are merchants,—Atkins and Lovell; two are bankers,—McIntyre and Smith; two are editors,—Havens and Read; while Larrabee is a merchant miller, Miles a physician, Stuart a miller and farmer, Taylor a druggist, and Young for ten years a county lawyer.

This vote—a square thing on the record—shows tha the majority of the farmers in the Senate have "got over the tongue," as it is said in the parlance of the farm, or "are bought up on the wrong side."

THE STATE GRANGE.

THE TRIBUNE had, by telegraph, daily, such full reports of the proceedings of the State Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, held in this State last week, that there is but little more to be said about it. It was a notable gathering,—some 1,300 farmers in convention. The harpies and the vultures were there, too, of course,—the representatives of that class of men who play and profess farming in order to get inside of agricultural corporations for the sake of plunder and prey. These men have been in majority, hitherto, in the management of the Grange in this State, and some of them still hold over; but the most of them retired by request, and the rest of them will follow as soon as their time comes. The farmers discovered that they were being run by a ring, and fleeced by it. Much of this evil the State Grange cured, and the rest of it will be checkmated in its purpose by the local Granges cutting off the supply of money. It is safe to say that the amount of money paid over from subordinate Granges to the State officers will be much less this year as compared with last. Furthermore, it is not improbable that the movement set on foot for a complete reorganization may be successful in the present spring, and that would leave all the professional gentlemen in high places out in the cold.

The fact that a man not a farmer, but a machinist, was elected Master of the order at the State Grange, is not working well among the farmers out in the State. They think, and with much propriety, that a farmer's organization should have a farmer at the head of it. Other things contribute to the discontent. The State Grange authorizes the Executive Committee to select a State Agent, and an agent for each of the east and west railroads in the State, and also to fix the pay of each officer. The Committee met after the adjournment of the Grange, and elected all six of the said officers out of their own number,—all the members of the Committee but one poor fellow, who was not present, gets an appointment. This action will hardly please the farmers very much.

Of the success or permanency of this order, prophecy may not say. In one year it has grown from 40 Granges and 400 members to 734 Granges and 72,000 members, and the ratio of increase is still the same. If rightly and wisely managed, it will undoubtedly accomplish great good for its class. If not, as now threatens to be the case, its failure will only be the more stupendous by reason of the giant size to which it has already attained. It will inevitably get into politics, especially on the railroad question; and should it hold together the present year, in harmony and accord, it requires no gift of prophecy to see and say that the next Legislature will be a Grange Legislature.

RELIGIOUS RECORD.

So much talk has arisen in regard to the religions of the legislators voting for and against the abolition of capital punishment in this State last winter, that a statement of the facts in the case will be interesting, and will relieve our Presbyterian friends of the charge that all of the members of this denomination voted for the hangman. Following is a classification of the vote, which shows the error of those who have affirmed that "the law was passed by infidels and the dangerous class of religionists, and opposed exclusively by the safe and orthodox denominations:"

For the law—Methodist, 8; Baptist and Presbyterian, 6 each; Congregationalist, Orthodox and Universalist, 3 each; Liberal, 7; Blank, 5; Independent, Episcopalian, Practical Christian, Protestant, Lutheran, Eclectic, Golden Rule, Christian, and Free Thinker, 1 each. Total, 50.

Against the law—Presbyterian and Lutheran, 3 each; Methodist, Liberal, and Blank, 2 each; Old School Baptist, Universalist, Congregationalist, Episcopalian, Disciple of Christ, Christian, Latter-Day-Saint, No Profession, Nature, 1 each. Total, 21.

By this it appears that a majority of "the sound and the orthodox" voted for the Quaker law. The movement for the repeal of this law, at the present session, has gained no strength, and the statute will undoubtedly stand for another year, at least.

THE LEGISLATURE

is still working away on the Code. This makes a dull session, and affords no field-days in debate; whereat the orators of the body are in despair, and are compelled to sit by and see the real workers in the houses doing all the business, and the talkers, justly enough, getting none of the credit therefor. The labor of completing the Code is being rapidly accomplished, and, should no lengthy debates come up over the more important questions yet to be settled, there is no reason why the body should not adjourn in two weeks.

THE RANKIN CASE.

The Committee to investigate the Rankin defalcation has not yet submitted its report. It was about ready to do so when the bond given in 1870 was discovered. It has been inquiring into this for several days, and will not report now, perhaps, until it be definitely known what action the Attorney General will take in regard to this bond. The Governor, who is one of the sureties on this bond, has directed the Attorney General to sue upon the bond, and thus ascertain if it can be held for any part of the loss occasioned by the defalcation. It is thought by many it can be proved that $20,000 of the deficiency occurred in 1870, when this bond was alive. Others think not, and so it is to be left for the Courts to determine.

Rankin is in a sad plight,—sick abed; and well-nigh distracted; his attorney says, insane. But this latter assertion is not believed. The feeling of pity here, which was very generally felt for Rankin at first, has changed. In his confession, he asked investigation, and promised to render a clean breast of everything. Brought to the test, he refuses to tell anything, really, and the little he confesses but proves him unworthy of the sympathy he at first received.

HARLAN'S FALL.

The descent of Senator James Harlan down into the limbo of the politically dead, is best realized here in Iowa. Long years as strong and as popular a man as there was in the State, the esteem of him was general and cordial. Twenty years in office, and ever a kind provider of good places for his friends, he had his compensated supporters in almost every township and school-district in the State. Of a verity, his strength was mighty, and, after the retirement of Grimes from the Senate, his rule was supreme. And, even in later years, after he had become known and famed as a jobber in legislation and the fast friend of monopolists, and notwithstanding the exposure of his connection with the Cherokee pension and corn and contract frauds, there were still many that believed in him. His loud prayers at the conferences of the church whose good name he so long used for his personal profit, and the good character given him by Chaplain Newman and the church papers, made thousands of good people believe him a slandered man, and a man persecuted for his very Christianity. But this latter development, and the painful position in which he now towers before the country, as the saddest and completest of all the wrecks made by the Credit Mobilier, have convinced even the last and the most devoted of his followers. So far, but one paper in Iowa—and that an organ established by the Senator and his friends, at this point, in his last fight here—has come forward to defend him and his bribe-taking. Some half-dozen seek to palliate it; while, among the papers most severely denouncing him now, are several leading journals earnestly for him in his fight last winter. Neither has a single man volunteered to go into print, even anonymously, to indorse, or even excuse, his shame.

The detection and exposure of Pomeroy, who has ever been Mr. Harlan's yokefellow, occasioned a great pleasure here. Their partnership was so well known, and their two lives have so long been intertwined as one, that Pomeroy's case had an intense local interest here. In the few months preceding Harlan's last effort at re-election, Mr. Pomeroy came to Des Moines to be counsellor in the Harlan Congress, then holding frequent sessions here. This was noted here then with great suspicion; his own defeat comes now to confirm the suspicion of then. Kansas and Iowa meet to shake hands over the buried men, in glad token of disenthralment.

ITEMS IN PASSING.

My reference, in a former letter, to a political company or ring formed for the purpose of furnishing "insides and outsides" to country papers, struck something. Its managers are out now in an official disclaimer, denying all hints that they looked, by this course of skilful indirection, to the acquirement of more power for the perpetuation of the Harlan dynasty. It was not expected they would own to this. And, besides, since that letter was written, an evil murrain has fallen upon Harlan, making it not a popular thing to any longer carry the Harlan colors. If the company does mean legitimate business, as it now claims, then good speed to it; but meantime, as bankers and politicians, men not heretofore in the printing business, are the bone and sinew of it, it will be well enough to wait and watch. The flutter and flurry which a gossipy speculation of its purposes and plans occasioned, indicate a touchiness not healthy.

Mr. Harlan, in his *Chronicle* at Washington, seeks to deny his connection with the appointment of his last Indian Agent from Iowa,—Dr. James Wright, for Montana and "the Teton Sioux,"—and very facetiously contradicts some of the statements made in a previous letter of this writer. He says he was "the only member from Iowa not signing Mr. Wright's recommendation." Then Mr. Wright, his man, made positive misrepresentations, for he told me himself that Senator Harlan did sign his papers. But, at any rate, even if the Senator does deny that he gave Wright the blessing of his autograph, he will not deny that he it was who went with Wright to the President, and at the visit secured his appointment. The other Iowa members signed Wright's papers, generally, understanding he was an applicant for an inferior position. Taking such papers, Mr. Harlan used them to secure for his man an Indian Superintendency. TRANSIENT.

THE RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: And still the burden of the *Inter-Ocean* song remains the same. Day after day, with unparalleled effrontery, that sheet attempts to coerce Governor Beveridge into the appointment of Colonel Morgan, threatening that "No Board of Commissioners will be confirmed by the Senate which does not include the name of Colonel Morgan;" and using other language to the same effect. So that is the issue, is it? Let the friends of the Colonel, with the *Inter-Ocean* at their head, remember that it is they who have made this issue, and who, by their arrogant presumption in forcing his claim upon the Governor, rendered his nomination a matter of impossibility.

Does the *Inter-Ocean* really believe, in good earnest, that, if three unobjectionable names are sent to the Senate, they will be rejected simply because Colonel Morgan's is not one of them? And that, too, when the personal nature of the contest has been so openly avowed? And what interest, pray, has the opposition in Colonel Morgan, that they should sustain him as against the Governor? Pshaw! Go to, *Inter-Ocean*. Do you take the Senate of Illinois to be childish enough to keep up a battle solely for the gratification of your little spite? Remember that *you* have forced this state of things. The question, according to your own showing, is, whether you and Colonel Morgan can back down John L. Beveridge, the Governor of Illinois. That, in a nutshell, is the issue the *Inter-Ocean* has made. T.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10, 1873.

FIRE AND ITS WORK.

Four Persons Burned—Two Men and Two Children.

From the Jefferson (Iowa) Bee, Feb. 7.

We are called upon to chronicle the most horrible occurrence that ever saddened the hearts of our community, and one, everything considered, almost without precedent in the records of fires for its sweeping and terrible work. On Saturday morning last, at 4 o'clock, the residence of Mr. Alexander Carnes, in Bristol Township, a distance of seven miles northwest of Jefferson, took fire from some unknown cause and was entirely consumed, together with four of the occupants—Alexander and Henry Carnes and two children of the latter. The two families were living in the house for the time being—Henry recently removing to this county from Illinois. A stiff breeze was blowing from the southeast at the time, with the thermometer indicating about 20 below. The supposition is, that the west part of the house caught fire first. It was used as a general storage-room, and, not being occupied by any one, the fire got under good headway before discovered. At any rate the west portion was the first burned, as the east half was still standing after some of the neighbors reached the scene of conflagration. The first alarm was given by Mrs. Alexander Carnes, who says the roof and ceiling over the bedroom which she and her husband occupied were literally wrapped in flames. She succeeded in saving her children, and the men in the meantime went to the rescue of Mrs. Henry Carnes, who was bedfast from having been just confined. She was taken out and placed in a sleigh near at hand. The brothers then went in after the two children of Henry Carnes, and succeeded in getting them as far as the door, only to meet resistence there, and, succumbing to the fire and smoke, perished in the flames. The body of Alexander Carnes was found directly in front of the door, while that of Henry was about three feet to the north. The children were lying by their sides, apparently just as they had fallen. Mr. Henry DeLong, a brother-in-law to Alexander Carnes, who had returned from Illinois a day or two before, and stopping at the house, we are informed, says he succeeded in opening the door wide enough to take hold of Alexander Carnes' arm, but could not open it wide enough to let him escape. There are many conflicting stories as to the burning, of its probable causes, &c. There is considerable blame attached to the conduct of DeLong, some charging him with criminal neglect, and some even charging him with the double crime of arson and murder, while others support him and claim that he did all in his power to save the victims. There is something very mysterious about the matter which time only can unravel. The fact of DeLong being a desperate character,—who is known to have threatened vengeance upon Carnes and others in our community,—is certainly unfortunate for him in connection with this affair, however innocent he may be. We hope he can and will satisfy all doubts as to his guilt, and let us in the meantime warn our citizens against undue prejudice in their minds, inasmuch as the law presumes him innocent until proven the opposite. DeLong's feet and hands were quite badly frozen, and he is now at Mr. Willoughby's, where he is under treatment. Mrs. Alexander Carnes and children are also kindly cared for by the family of Willoughby. Mrs. Henry Carnes and babe were taken to the residence of William Streams, nearly a mile distant, while the mercury stood 25 degrees below zero, and it is strange that she did not take cold, but she is doing as well as could be expected under the extraordinary circumstances attending her present condition—the losing of her husband and her two children in a manner so terrible. She was on Thursday removed to the residence of Mr. Jesse Johnson, where she is cared for.

Both of the Carnes Brothers were men highly esteemed by their neighbors for their integrity as citizens, and for being hard-working farmers, and the manner in which things are kept about the farm indicates this. Alexander came to this county four years ago last October from DeKalb, Illinois, and made the purchase of his place—320 acres—and, by hard work and judicious economy, succeeded finely, as his 100 hogs, large and well-filled cribs, young stock, etc., attest. Henry Carnes was less fortunate in this respect, as we learn he had nothing but his household goods and other minor property.

A subscription paper has already been circulated by Mr. Willoughby, and our citizens have responded in their usual liberal manner. One hundred dollars are already subscribed and most all paid, and only a few of our citizens have had an opportunity to subscribe.

P. S.—Since writing the above we learn that DeLong, fearing mob-violence, came to Jefferson on Wednesday and placed himself under the protection of Sheriff Watts. About midnight a "Committee" of about twenty surrounded the Sheriff's residence and demanded the custody of DeLong. The Sheriff did not see fit to surrender him without resistance, and the leaders of the "Committee," instead of ordering a charge on the Sheriff, counselled a retreat, and soon left for their homes. They evidently came with the intention of making quick work of DeLong, and to the resolute stand taken by Sheriff Watts he undoubtedly is indebted for life at this time. We counsel our friends to the northwest to let the law abide its time, and let this last demonstration be the winding up of measures so unlawful and unwarrantable.

THE DETROIT RIVER TUNNEL.

Progress of the Work—No Causes for Discouragement Met With—Probable Time for Its Completion.

From the Detroit Post, Feb. 6.

Many of our readers were doubtless surprised at the report given out by the Board of Trade a few days since, that almost insuperable difficulties have been met with in the construction of the small, or drainage tunnel, in the shape of quicksands, spongy earth, etc., rendering the completion of the main tunnel a matter of great doubt, and that in any event at least five years will be consumed in its building. The announcement was the more surprising, as there had been no previous intimation of the probable failure of the tunnel. So far as the public knew, everything was progressing satisfactorily with that great bore, and the statement from so high authority as the honorable Board of Trade, of the probable abandonment of the project, was well calculated to attract attention.

We learn from the engineer in charge of the work that operations upon the drainage tunnel has been carried on continuously and without interruption from the time of their commencement, just one year ago, up to the present time, that the usual force of men is now employed, and that everything is progressing in a manner to him satisfactory. Before any excavations were commenced borings were made at intervals of 100 feet or less all along the line of the proposed tunnel. These borings were made to the depth of the main tunnel, invariably penetrating hard blue clay—the very best kind of material in which to construct a tunnel—and demonstrating beyond a shadow of doubt to the mind of the engineer the feasibility of constructing a railroad tunnel under the Detroit River. The only thing about which there was any question in connection with the project was the adequate drainage of this tunnel. The machinery used in boring was not of sufficient strength to send the drill down to the rock, and hence it was not ascertained what material would be found between the clay and the rock in which to construct the drainage tunnel. The pushing forward of the drainage tunnel, therefore, has been in the nature of an experiment, as it was not known at one step what would be encountered at the next. But there has been nothing met with thus far of a discouraging nature, or to cause the engineer to doubt for a moment the ultimate success of the project.

Upon this side of the river the drainage tunnel has been pushed out nearly to the middle of the river, a distance of 1,200 feet, where work was suspended to commence operations on the other side. The difficulties met with on this side were numerous, but not by any means of an insuperable character. The tunnel is, for most of the way, immediately upon the bed-rock and through a sort of drift of boulders and gravel mixed with clay and pockets of sand. The removal of these boulders in a tunnel of such small dimensions,—it being but five feet in diameter,—was a work of considerable difficulty. Foul gases were also met with on the surface of the rock, the disposition of which was a matter of some difficulty. But all these things did not stop the work or even hinder it to any important extent. As these were the only difficulties met with, and as they are peculiar to the formation immediately incumbent upon the rock, and not to the solid clay through which the main tunnel will be constructed, there is no apprehension of delay from them in that portion of the work. The engineer has not the slightest apprehensions of foul gases in the main tunnel. In the first place, they do not exist in the clay; and, in the second place, the tunnel will be encased in a wall of solid brick or stone laid in cement, which is expected to exclude both gas and water, if any of either should be met with.

A point about midway of the river having been reached, work was suspended on this side, and operations were commenced on the Canada side. There the drainage tunnel had been extended about 400 feet when veins of quicksands of unknown extent were met with, which have delayed the work considerably. These veins were of a thickness varying from a few inches to two feet. The lateral extent of them is not known, but it is deemed probable that they can be drained. At the point stated work was suspended on the drainage tunnel, and an exploration drift was commenced at about the same depth and about parallel with the drainage tunnel. This has now been extended over 400 feet, and no obstructions whatever have been met with. The quicksands which gave trouble in the drainage tunnel have not been found, although the explorations have already been made beyond the point where they were met with before, which would tend to show that they are not of very great extent. This exploration drift has not been walled up, and is not expected to be of any further use than to demonstrate the extent of the quicksands, and perhaps drain them from the tunnel so as to allow the work to proceed. But little more than half the drainage tunnel has yet been built, but it is expected that it will be completed this summer, if no more serious obstructions are met with than those which have been already encountered and overcome.

The engineer still asserts his faith in the success of the project. The building of the drainage tunnel thus far has consumed more time, and has cost more than was at first anticipated. But this was entirely an experiment, as nothing whatever was known of the nature of the earth to be penetrated, and hence there were no reliable data on which to base an estimate of time and cost. But, aside from the additional time and expense incurred, there has been nothing, to the mind of the engineer, of a discouraging nature. It was considered by him that the construction of the drainage tunnel was the most doubtful and difficult part of the work, and hence he was determined to build that first. He still adheres to the opinion expressed by him at the outset, that the main tunnel can be built *within two years* from the date of its commencement. He has yet seen nothing to cause him to change his mind on that point, or to lead him to doubt the feasibility of building a railroad tunnel under the river at this point.

EVANS, THE CHILD-MURDERER.

He Confesses to Several Murders, Including the Joyce Children in 1865.

Boston, Mass. (Feb. 7), Correspondence of the New York World.

Franklin B. Evans, who was tried and convicted on Monday and Tuesday, and sentenced on Wednesday, to be hung on the third Tuesday of February, 1874, at Exeter, N. H., for the murder of Georgiana Lovering last October, has made the startling confession that the last 15 years of his life has been almost one scene of butchery, all his victims being children. In 1858 he says that he stole away and killed a little neice in Derry, N. H., aged 5 years. In 1861 he assaulted and cut the throat of a girl of 14 years in Augusta, Me., for which another man died in prison, while the most startling of his numerous crimes is the murder of Isabella Joyce, aged 14, and her brother John, a boy of 12, in Bussey's Woods, near Boston, in 1865. These murders, it will be remembered, created the greatest excitement all through New England at the time. It was plain that the girl had been outraged, and the whole country was thoroughly searched for the murderer. But at last the old saying that murder will out is again realized. It is also charged that on June 10, 1872, Evans outraged a woman found dead in the woods near Fitchburg, Mass., and during the year he outraged, mutilated, and murdered Georgiana Lovering, a girl of 12 years, in Northwood, N. H., for whose murder he is under sentence. His confession in regard to the above crimes is brief and indefinite except as to the Joyce children which was made to Deputy Sheriff Henry A. Drew, who arrested him and had him in charge ten days before he committed him to Exeter jail, and seven days before he revealed to him the secret of the murder of Georgiana Lovering. Mr. Drew says that after Evans had confessed the murder he questioned him as to his whereabouts for the last fifteen years. "Finally," says Mr. Drew, "I traced him to Rhode Island, and then back to Roxbury, Mass. Mention of Roxbury, and the similarity of the two murders suggested to me for the first time that he might have perpetrated the murder of the Joyce children, of which I had then but a dim recollection, and of the circumstances of which I have now but little knowledge. I then interrogated him on the subject, and the questions on my part and the replies on his were deemed by me of so much importance that I immediately reduced the substance of the conversation to writing." The following covers the main points of the confession elicited in regard to the Joyce children:

Question by Sheriff Drew—Well, Frank, what you tell me, you must tell me now; tell me all about it; were you in Roxbury or were you in Manchester—tell me just as it is? A.—Mr. Drew, I was right there when that boy and girl were killed.

Q.—Was he stabbed or not? A.—Yes, he was, several times.

Q.—Did the girl make much ado? A.—Yes.

Q.—More than the boy did? A.—Yes.

Q.—Why did she? A.—She was raped; don't ask me any more, I have now told you.

Q.—Was the act committed before she was killed? A.—Yes, Mr. Drew; I won't say any more; I have told you all about it now.

Q.—Well, Frank, I guess you have; but one thing more: Was the girl bruised much? A.—Yes; I won't answer another question.

Mr. Drew—Well, I won't ask you any more.

Mr. Drew states that Evans further said that the house where the children came from was on the left-hand side as you went into Boston from Roxbury, and was a two-story house.

Mr. Drew said to him: "Now, Frank, it was a little cottage-house on the right-hand side as you go into Boston?"

Evans replied: "It was a two-story house, on the left-hand side as you go into Boston from Roxbury."

The following affidavit is corroborative of Sheriff Drew's statement:

I, Azariah Waldron, of Stratford, in the county of Stratford, State of New Hampshire, depose and say that I was keeper over Franklin B. Evans at Henry A. Drew's house; that I had a conversation with Evans in regard to the Joyce children; Evans said to me, "I hope they won't bring that up till I get through with this; if they do, what will they do to me?" I answered, "They will hang you twice." Evans said, "They cannot kill me but once." AZARIAH WALDRON.

Sworn and subscribed to before me,

HENRY A. DREW, Justice of the Peace.

THE NORTHFLEET DISASTER.

Statement of One of the Seamen.

The man Thomas Biddiss, says the Dover correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph*, who was shot by the Captain of the Northfleet, is at the Dover Hospital; and Mr. Grandison, the house surgeon, extracted the bullet from his leg last night. The missile is of lead, and weighs fifty grains. Fortunately the bone of the leg was not injured, and the man is progressing favorably. He has made a rather important statement, to the following effect: He retired to rest about 10½ on the evening of the 22d, and he thinks he had been in bed not more than half an hour when the vessel received a very severe shock. On getting up he ascertained that the vessel had been run into by a steamer; and almost immediately after he received this information, the ship's carpenter, having examined the injured part of the vessel, gave the order for all hands to get on deck as quickly as possible, for the vessel was sinking. Biddiss went upon deck with the rest, where a scene of great confusion presented itself. The unfortunate emigrants were streaming on to the deck, half-dressed and almost mad with fright. Rockets were fired off, bells were rung, and the usual signals of distress were all quickly given. Biddiss thinks he remembers one gun being fired. The pumps were set to work almost immediately, and nearly every one on board the vessel worked with hearty good will for about fifteen minutes. Every effort to gain on the water ceased, however, when at the expiration of that time it was discovered that the water had reached the second deck. Beddiss very much wanted to save something that he had in his chest below, and left the pumps to go down for that purpose, when he found that the water had already reached the top of the steps leading down to the deck where his cabin was situated. The confusion now increased on deck. Some men were rushing about to find their wives and children; some were preparing for the awful catastrophe which they knew must soon happen—unless they received help from the shore or from a passing vessel—by laying hold of spare spars, ladders, pails, etc., indeed anything that would float; while others were rushing frantically to the boats. But amid all was heard the firm voice of Captain Knowles, who, having seen his wife into one of the boats, stood at the wheel, giving directions for the firing of signals, and devising the best means for saving as many lives as possible out of the 400. "The women first," he cried. "I'll blow the man's brains out that dares to get into a boat." But this threat came almost too late. Biddiss saw that the boats on either side were filling fast with men, and seeing no reason why he should not make an effort for his life as well as the rest, he jumped into the boat, at the stern in which the Captain's wife was sitting under the care of the boatswain, and crouched up at the bow. Captain Knowles saw the movement, and, anxious that every opportunity of escape should be given to the frightened women, he ordered him out. Biddiss knew that the vessel would sink almost immediately he got on board again, and that this was the last chance of escape; so he resolutely refused to obey orders. The Captain repeated the order, and threatened to fire if it was not obeyed. The boatswain, who had charge of the Captain's wife, endeavored to force him out, but it was of no avail. Captain Knowles motioned to the boatswain to stand clear, and discharged his revolver at Biddiss' head. Biddiss almost felt the ball pass over his head. The Captain, discovering that the first shot had not hit its mark, fired again at the unfortunate man, and this time with effect; for the ball imbedded itself in the flesh just above the left knee. Biddiss almost forgot the pain which followed; for the shrieks and cries for help proceeding from the now fast sinking vessel were awful, almost drowning the sound of the alarm-bell, which rang incessantly. The boat in which Biddiss had escaped but with bare life was still lying alongside, and the poor wretches on the vessel, finding that it was the only available chance of saving their lives, made a rush at the stern to get in, but Captain Knowles still persevered in endeavoring to save the women. Again the revolver was raised at the first man who entered the boat. The trigger was pulled, but, fortunately for the poor fellow, nicknamed by the crew Billy Ducks, the pistol missed fire. The boat was soon entered by five others; and, before Captain Knowles could offer any further remonstrance, the ropes were cast off, and the boat was rowed hurriedly away to a tug, which had just steamed up to the spot, and lit up the horrible scene with red lights. Hardly had the boat, which contained nine persons—namely, the Captain's wife, the boatswain, four laborers, including Biddiss, and three of the ship's crew—got alongside the tug, when, by the gleam of the last rocket in the sky and the lights from the tug, the figurehead of the Northfleet was seen to sink slowly under water. The crowded stern rose up in the air, and, with a loud rushing noise, almost immediately disappeared under water, leaving between 300 and 400 people struggling for their lives in the water. Biddiss says that this was a scene that neither he nor any one on board the tug will ever forget. The shrieks of the sinking women and the loud cries of the men for help were awful, and must have been heard miles off. Some of those who could not swim were floating on barrels and pails, which they were obliged to leave hold of from sheer exhaustion. Biddiss noticed one friend of his in the water—a married man, who, with his wife and only child, was clinging to a ladder, when a wave came and washed all three off. The woman and child sank, and never rose again. The unfortunate husband managed again to clutch the ladder, but it was out of his power to save his wife and child. Thirty-four people were picked up by the tug, which remained close to the spot for the whole night.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

Iowa burns 50,000 bushels of corn a day.

—Galesburg, Ill., claims 12,205 population, by city census.

—Not content with her Buncombe, North Carolina wants to make a new county and call it Bragg.

—The people of Bradford County, Pa., have voted 5,023 to 2,777 against license.

—Two magnificent new church buildings are projected in Buffalo, N. Y., by Trinity and the Washington street Baptist congregations.

—The Governor of Alabama has withdrawn his message recommending the annexation of West Florida.

—The Pennsylvania Central is said to intend laying two extra tracks (making four) its entire length, to accommodate its increasing business.

—Exeter, N. H., vouches for the woman whose dead husband warned her twice, in a dream, to remove her little all of $350 from the savings bank, just before the Shute defalcation.

—George K. Snow, the publisher of Snow's *Pathfinder Guide*, has presented plans for a mammoth underground union depot at Boston, fronting on Dock Square. The depot would be approached by means of a tunnel under Beacon Hill, five-eighths of a mile long.

—There is not a dollar in the Florida State Treasury. The bonded and floating debt, according to the report of the Comptroller General, is $5,844,821. As there are but 25,000 voters in Florida, each voter, according to this showing, is "in for" $234 on a general average. The county and municipal debts will probably run this average up to $400.

—Providence, R. I., complains of a "tidal wave" of scandal and slander, and one O. H. Hacket, who has been contributing to this "wave," made a public apology in a card published in the papers, for slander against the family honor of "a lawyer of this city, Charles D. Cady."

—The committee of the Common Council of Grand Rapids, Mich., on water works has reported, recommending Grand River as the source of supply, but without specifying any particular site for the works. The committee is instructed to employ a competent engineer to prepare plans, specifications, and estimates for works on the reservoir system and having Grand River as the source of supply.

—We notice a paragraph going the rounds of our exchanges to the effect that a County Court House is at once to be erected in this city at an expense of $50,000. This is an error. It is expected that a jail will be speedily constructed at an expense of some such an amount, but it is not likely that a Court House will be put up until the people are prepared to meet the expense necessary to such an undertaking, when we suppose the magnitude and style will be made suitable to the demands of the occasion.—*Galesburg Register.*

—A project is now on foot to annex a part of South Carolina to Georgia. The people directly interested in the scheme are willing to it, and it is understood that Governor Moses, of South Carolina, also favors it. The two counties in question are Oconee and Pickens, or what was formerly the Pickens District, commencing at Andersonville and running the Seneca River thence to the North Carolina line.

—Mrs. Shaw, one of the victims of the Cambridge (N. Y.) poisoning case, died last Tuesday. The contents of the stomach of Elizabeth, a daughter of this lady, who died some days since, have been analyzed by a competent chemist, who found corrosive mercury. There is probably no doubt of the guilt of Charles Shaw, the husband and father, who is now in jail; and the Mrs. Briggs who is in prison as his assistant in the terrible business is in a situation scarcely less unpleasant.

—The widenings already authorized in the Boston burnt district are the following: Washington street, from Milk to Summer, 60 feet, $333,547; Summer street, $294,133; Lindall street, $30,280; Devonshire street, $97,051; Bedford street, from Washington to Chauncy, $28,865; Otis street, $55,192. These are estimated costs, and reach nearly a million of dollars. Before the streets are ready for business, repaved, relighted, and in good condition, this sum will be nearer double the amount.

—Last Thursday evening, at Pana, Ill., James Watkins, an old citizen, went into Ott's saloon, bought a drink, and handed Ott a bill to change, which he playfully refused to do, locking the bill up. Watkins picked up a billiard cue, and made as though he would strike Ott. Ott pulled out his revolver, and, pointing it toward Watkins, it went off, the ball striking near the region of the heart. Watkins is lying very low, and is not expected to live. He exonerated Ott from all blame, as the whole thing was done in fun. Ott was not arrested.

Defining Drunkards.

The Supreme Court of Ohio has lately passed upon a question of considerable interest in respect to drunkards. It was decided to what extent the habit of intemperance may void a policy of insurance. In this case the person insured died in about eight months after taking the policy, and it was proved that at the time of effecting insurance and from that time till he died he was addicted to habitual intemperance, and from this his death resulted. The Court divided the drinking classes into three classes—those who drink sometimes and upon occasions, as it were, more by accident than otherwise, but in so exceptional a manner that no one can say they have any habit or regard to such uses; those who acquire a constant appetite for intoxicating liquors and a regular habit of using them, so the system is kept under alcoholic stimulants; and those who, while remaining sober for a month, three or six months, or even a year at a time, and refuse to take any intoxicating drink, then go on a debauch for a greater or less period. These two latter classes were held to come within prohibition of this policy, which stipulated that if the insured should die by reason of intemperance from the use of intoxicating liquors the policy should be void and of no effect. In the case under reference the insured, ordinarily an efficient business man, belongs to the class whose constitutionally nervous appetite for alcoholic stimulants amounts to a desease, and whose excess no earthly consideration or persuasion can arrest until prostration and sickness compel cessation. The Court, therefore, entered a judgement for the company, reversing the decision of the Court below.

THE COUNCIL.

Another Postponement of the Police Board Matter.

Schaffner and O'Brien Organize a Little Supreme Court of Their Own.

They Decide That the Mayor Cannot Remove Reno and Klokke.

The Accumulated Offal at the Stock Yards---When to Light the Gas.

The Council held a regular meeting yesterday evening, Ald. McAvoy in the Chair. Present, Ald. Bowen, Richardson, Dixon, Warren, McGenniss, Coey, McAvoy, Sidwell, Stone, Pickering, Tracey, Schmitz, McClowry, Clowry, Bailey, Powell, O'Brien, Clark, Sweet, Kehoe, Heath, Miner, Moore, Cleveland, Quirk, Eckhardt, Stout, Mahr, Lengacher, Schaffner, Carney, Cannon, Ogden, Brandt, Woodman.

There was a large and respectable lobby in attendance, to see what action would be taken on the Mayor's nominees for Police Commissionerships. The crowd was not as large, though, as the one which was present the preceding week.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented and referred for the repayment of a fine of $25 imposed on Joseph Herzog; from the widow of Fritz Anneke, for compensation; from the journeymen stone-cutters of Chicago, to have the stone for the Court House and Jail cut here; for sewers on Centre avenue between Polk and Taylor, on North Branch street between Division and Halsted, on Brown street from Taylor to Twelfth, and on Hubbard street; for lamp-posts on Waller street between Twelfth and Fourteenth; against improving Wentworth avenue; for paving Lake avenue between Douglas place and the city limits.

ORDERS.

The Board of Public Works was ordered to prepare ordinances for a sidewalk on both sides of Summer, from Twenty-sixth to Twenty-eighth; for paving Franklin, from Kinzie to Chicago avenue, and for paving Lake avenue, from Douglas place to the city limits; to clean out the ditches from the South Branch to Halsted street; to have sewers laid in Blackhawk street, between Clybourne avenue and Halsted, and in Ellis avenue from Douglas place to the city limits.

Ald. Quirk offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on Railroads:

WHEREAS, The Illinois Central, Michigan Central, and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads are occupying with their railroad tracks a portion of the public park between Randolph and Madison streets, east of Michigan avenue, contrary to the express conditions of their charters; therefore, be it

Ordered, That the Board of Public Works be instructed to cause said work to be removed forthwith.

The Board of Fire and Police were ordered to put up fire alarm boxes at the corner of Erie and Robey streets, and Linwood avenue and West Fourteenth street.

THE ACCUMULATING OFFAL.

Ald. McAvoy offered the following:

WHEREAS, There are reported large quantities of animal matter deposited in the vicinity of the Stock Yards, from the slaughtering and packing houses in the southern portion of the city, which, in its present frozen condition, is comparatively harmless, but, if not removed before warm weather or decomposition takes place, will greatly endanger the health of the people residing in that portion of the city.

Resolved, That the Board of Health be directed to take immediate steps to cause the removal of such animal matter, so that the health of the people residing in that portion of the city may not be jeopardized.

Ald. McAvoy stated that an immense pile of animal matter was heaped up near the Stock Yards, which it would take weeks to remove, and which, in case of an early spring, would breed pestilence. If the Board had not acted the Council should.

It was referred to the Committee on Finance.

CITY OFFICERS.

The Board of Public Works submitted a number of ordinances for sidewalks, and also several reports of Commissioners appointed to make estimates for various street improvements.

The Board also submitted ordinances, which were passed, for paving Vernon avenue and opening a new street between Schiller and North avenue, and Sedgwick and Franklin streets.

The Comptroller submitted a resolution directing the cancellation of two bonds destroyed by the fire, and which belonged to the "Police Life and Health Insurance Fund."

HELPING THE POLICE.

The order directing the Comptroller to refund to the patrolmen the amount paid by them for clubs and belts was passed—yeas, 24; nays, 11—as follows:

Yeas—Dixon, Warren, Coey, Tracey, Schmitz, McClowry, Clowry, Bailey, Powell, O'Brien, Clark, Sweet, Kehoe, Miner, Cleveland, Quirk, Eckhardt, Stout, Mahr, Lengacher, Schaffner, Carney, Cannon, and Brandt—24.

Nays—Bowen, Richardson, McGenniss, McAvoy, Sidwell, Stone, Pickering, Heath, Moore, Ogden, and Woodman—11.

The amended ordinance providing that the license of a person selling liquor to minors shall be revoked for the first offence, was passed—yeas, 31; nays, 4.

OBSTRUCTING THEATRES.

The ordinance to prevent the obstruction of the aisles of theatres by chairs, and to require the doors to open outward, was taken up.

Ald. Richardson opposed it, since it did not apply to churches, and referred to the instance of the burning of the First Congregational Church.

Ald. McGenniss thought the ordinance applied to churches when used as places of amusement. He was willing to amend it so as to cover all churches.

Ald. Schaffner moved to send the matter back to the Judiciary Committee to so amend it.

It was agreed to—yeas, 24; nays, 11.

The ordinance to remove the small-pox hospital to the Bridewell grounds was laid over one week.

ASHLAND AVENUE.

The Railroad Committee reported the following resolution, which was laid over:

Resolved, That the Board of Public Works be requested to notify the Union Rolling Mill Company to remove the track from the west side of Ashland avenue as far as the double track extends on said street, and if not removed within thirty days from the passage of this resolution, to remove said track.

THE POLICE BOARD.

The majority of the Committee on Police, consisting of Aldermen Heath, Bowen, and Pickering, to whom was referred the nominations of Messrs. Mason and Wright as Police Commissioners, reported them back, simply recommending their confirmation.

The minority of the Committee, consisting of Aldermen Schaffner and O'Brien, submitted the following:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned, of your Committee on Police, to whom was referred the communication of His Honor the Mayor, appointing Messrs. Mason and Wright Police Commissioners, *vice* Messrs. Reno and Klokke, having had the same under advisement respectfully report: The Mayor has informed the Common Council that he has removed Charles A. Reno and E. F. C. Klokke from office as Commissioners of the Board of Police. The reasons given by him for such removal are, that the said Commissioners were inefficient in the discharge of the duties of the office, and so discharged them; that the discipline and usefulness of the police was impaired. He has asked the Common Council to consent to the appointment of Carlisle Mason to fill the place of Charles A. Reno, and of Levi P. Wright to fill that of E. F. C. Klokke.

The Mayor has not furnished the Council with any specific or particular reason for his action in the premises. The statement that the Commissioners were inefficient and interfered with the discipline and usefulness of the police is at most the mere opinion of the Mayor, and does not give the legislative authority of the city any fact to enable the members of this body to form any opinion for themselves, or to perform their duty with intelligence. If the statement is true, instances where these officers failed to discharge their duties can be presented.

The statute under which the Mayor claims to act requires him "to report in writing his reasons for such removal to the said legislative authority at its next regular meeting." The communication to the Council cannot be regarded as a compliance with this provision of the law. It is, in substance, that the Mayor has removed the persons named from office, because he thought it best to do so. It is no more than a report that the removals have been made. The law is not satisfied by such a report, for it omits to give the "reasons for such removal."

It must have been the object of the Legislature, in making this requirement, either to make the consent of the Common Council necessary to complete the removal from office, or to furnish such information as would enable the Aldermen to act with proper discretion in confirming a successor. In either case, the communication of the Mayor is not a compliance with the law. Inasmuch as the last sentence of the first section of the act requires the consent of the Common Council for the appointment of a successor, and it cannot be supposed that the Legislature intended to allow a vacancy which could not be filled at once, and more or less time is always consumed after the action of the Mayor, which, in cases of disagreement, may be protracted, it is a very grave question whether a removal can be made without the consent of the Council.

The omission by the Mayor gives rise to more than suspicion, when it is remembered that the Council has been informed by the Police Commissioners that they are still acting as such officers, claiming the legal right to do so, and that the only course for the action of the Mayor is to sustain the Superintendent of Police in an open violation of his duty, and in defiance of the authority of his superiors. If these things are true, the Mayor is the officer who is so performing the duties of his office as to impair the discipline and usefulness of the police, rather than the Commissioners. If the only object in making a change of persons in these offices is to place therein those who will tolerate such conduct of the Superintendent, it is of the greatest importance for members of this body to understand it, in order to enable them to discharge their duty.

It appears, from the communication of the officers said to be removed, that charges were presented to the Board of Police Commissioners by Mr. Ward, its Secretary, and being for acts within the presence and knowledge of the Board itself, they were prepared by direction of the Board. According to the provisions of Section 16 of the act of Feb. 13, 1863, amending the charter, an order was made suspending the accused from duty until he could be tried in pursuance of law. It is further alleged that the order of removal was made for this reason, and this reason alone. This is a charge that cannot be ignored or overlooked, but it is the only specific "reason" within the official possession of this body, the Mayor having failed to furnish any.

The legal right of the Board of Police to try a member of the force upon charges, and to suspend him from duty pending the trial, cannot be successfully denied. The provisions of law authorizing such proceedings have never been expressly repealed, and there has been no provision subsequently enacted which is so inconsistent with them as to render it impossible for them to stand, and, therefore, there has been no repeal by implication.

The statute under which the Mayor asserts the right to remove a Police Commissioner from office does not mention such an officer by name, and if covered by the act, it is by the words, "all members of Boards organized under the charter (or amendments thereto) of any such city." The Police Board of each city was organized under an independent and special act, passed in 1861, which does not profess to be either city charter or an amendment thereto. It is true that the provisions regulating the duties of the Board are now to be found in the revised charter of 1863 and amendments to it, but that does not establish the proposition that the Board was organized under it.

As the Police Commissioners can only be included in the "Mayor's act" by construction, if at all, it is proper to look at the condition of the Board and its powers and duties at the time that act was passed, to see whether the Legislature could have intended to embrace them among the officers which the Mayor might appoint and remove. At that time these officers were elected by the voters of Cook County, and there was no power in the County Board to fill a vacancy. They exercised powers and performed duties throughout the whole county. Can it be supposed that the Legislature intended to deprive the people of Cook County of the right to elect their own officers, and transfer the appointment to the Mayor of Chicago, who had no power outside of the city limits? Can it be inferred that it was intended to take away from the County Board power to fill a vacancy in a county office, and place it upon the Mayor of a city in that county? Such a course would be a violation of all ordinary rules of construction. Full effect can be given to all the words of the statute without embracing the Board of Police Commissioners, for the Board of Public Works, the Board of Education, and the Board of Health are all organized under the charter of the city, and their authority is confined to the city. It is certainly the opinion of very many that the Mayor has no power to remove a police Commissioner, and it is at least a doubtful question. Under such circumstances, the power ought not to be exercised except in the most pressing emergency, and for reasons that would be satisfactory to all good citizens.

It may not be improper to refer to matter not within the official knowledge of the Council by communication. It is well known that the entire community has been excited over this matter; that the people are arrayed in two powerful parties; that the police force has been demoralized, and the good order of the city imperilled. Only the greatest necessity will justify an act which produces such a state of affairs. Either the Mayor or the Police Commissioners are guilty of acts which have produced such results, and it is of the greatest importance that the Common Council should be fully informed of all the facts before voting to confirm the persons nominated to fill the supposed vacancies.

We would, therefore, respectfully recommend, for the reasons above stated, that the appointment of the said Carlisle Mason and Levi P. Wright as Police Commissioners be not confirmed by your honorable body.

On the motion of Ald. Lengacher, the two reports were laid over, and published.

GAS.

The Committee on Gaslights reported back the time table prepared by the City Gas Inspector, and with it an ordinance fixing the time of lighting the lamps.

Ald. Schaffner moved to refer it back, to prepare a time table providing for lighting the gas when the moon should shine, but could not, owing to cloudy weather.

Ald. Powell said it was always discretionary with the Gas Company to light upon such nights.

Ald. McAvoy said the contracts with the Gas Company had been made, and the Committee could do no more.

The matter was laid over.

The same Committee recommended that the petition for gas lamps on Barbour street between Stewart avenue be referred to the Board of Public Works, and it was so ordered.

The Court adjourned.

IN MEMORIAM.

Death of James L. Reynolds, a Former and Well-Known Citizen of Chicago.

The following resolutions of respect were passed at a meeting of the Vestry of Trinity Parish, and read to its congregation Sunday morning. The Rector, Rev. Ed. Sullivan, in feeling and eloquent remarks, referred to the memory of their dead brother and former colaborer, making it the subject of the morning discourse:

Forasmuch as it has pleased Almighty God in His wise providence to take out of this world the soul of our deceased brother, James L. Reynolds; therefore,

Resolved, That while we bow with sorrowing submission before this dispensation of our Heavenly Father, believing that in the release it has brought our departed friend from long years of physical suffering (borne with Christian fortitude and uncomplaining resignation) death has been to him a great "gain," yet to us, at the same time, and to all who knew him, the removal of such a man brings an irreparable loss, to be measured only by the rare excellence of his character, and the almost incalculable extent of his influence for good.

Resolved, That, having known our brother intimately through a long period of years, and having observed him under every aspect, whether in the narrower circle of home or the wider area of business connections, or the higher fellowship of the Church, we gladly bear our testimony to his inestimable worth in every relationship of life. A devoted husband, a wisely-indulgent father, a firm friend; judicious in counsel, large in his sympathies, liberal in his gifts; of stainless integrity in his business dealings; always consistent, because always actuated by high-toned Christian principle; an attached member and generous supporter of his own communion, yet large-hearted enough to bid "Godspeed" to all others, of whatever name, who "loved the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity"—these and other excellences combined to form a character which not only won the admiration and respect of all who knew him, but, now that he has passed away, abundantly justifies the application to him, in its fullest significance, of the Scripture saying, "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright; for the end of that man is peace."

Resolved, That we shall ever cherish the memory of our brother as one who was identified with us not only by the link of official connection with our parish, but by the stronger and more enduring bond of a loving attachment to Trinity Church, which neither time nor absence could weaken, and which manifested itself, even to the last days of his life, in generous voluntary contributions for the relief of its deserving poor.

Resolved, That individually, and in our official capacity, as also on behalf of the congregation of Trinity Church, we tender to the widow of our deceased friend, and the other members of his family, the assurance of our warmest Christian sympathies, and pray that "God, even the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Father of all mercies, and the God of all comfort," may sustain them under their bereavement with his all-sufficient grace.

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to inscribe these resolutions among the records of Trinity Church, and also to forward a copy to Mrs. Reynolds on behalf of the rector, vestry, and congregation.

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF HORACE WALTERS.

A cable despatch announces the death of Horace Walters in a private asylum near London. The news will cause sadness to many who knew deceased, and lamented the sudden and melancholy eclipse of the success he had earned. At the time of his visitation there were few men in Chicago and the West better known, or who gave to their multitude of friends a brighter promise of high achievements. Mr. Walters was a native of England, and came to this country in 1856. He first embarked in trade, but almost immediately entered into a profession to which he seemed remarkably well adapted. He began his career in the hotel business in the Waverly House, Rochester, removing in 1858 to the Burtis House, Davenport, Iowa, whence he came to Chicago in 1862 to the Tremont House, in 1868 removing his connection to the Sherman House, where he was the associate of Messrs. Gage, Brother & Rice. In all these relations he won friends and substantial success, and stood among the foremost of the rising hotel men of the country, when, in April, 1871, an incurable disease of the brain suddenly blighted the promise of his future. He was taken abroad for care and treatment, and the end is now announced. Mr. Walters was an accomplished, thorough business man, possessed of the rare traits that go to make up the difficult requisitions of the hotel vocation.

LAMBERT C. HALL.

The death of Lambert C. Hall removes from our community one who for many years has been prominently and honorably associated with Fire Underwriting in this city. As an active, intelligent, and popular insurance man he had few equals. For the past few years he had been a sufferer from an aggravated form of rheumatism,—a trial he bore with great fortitude and strength of purpose, although physically almost helpless.

THE LAW COURTS.

A Singular Land Contest in the United States Court.

Petition to Adjudicate the Great Western Telegraph Company a Bankrupt.

Reports from all the Courts---New Suits.

A bill of a somewhat unusual nature was yesterday filed in the United States Circuit Court. Samuel Kail, of Altona, Knox County, Ills., the complainant, asserts that he fully believes himself to be the owner of the south half of Section 24, Township 13, north of Range 3, east. That he purchased the same of John Lafferty and William D. Howtailing, paying the full value in cash, namely, $40,000, with belief that he was obtaining a perfect title, and, in that belief, also, he made improvements to the extent of $3,000, taking possession by his tenants and agents in or about 1859. He received two deeds, the first being insufficiently stamped; both of which are lost, the one by the great October fire, and the other by a juryman in a case connected with the property in Knox County. Certified copies of the deeds, however, can be obtained. A finding and judgment have been rendered against plaintiff in two actions and ejectment in the United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois, at the suit of DeWitt C. Douglas. The records of the United States of the military land in Knox County showed the title of the land in Lafferty and Howtailing, or one or both of them. Lafferty is dead, and Howtailing in parts unknown. All parties in this controversy admit that Stephen Reed, a soldier was the original patentee, by patent dated February, 1818. Reed conveyed the land by warranty deed to Ephraim DeWitt, of Albany, N. Y., who died before making any conveyance, and the latter's heirs gave a power of attorney to John B. Strong to sell the land and legally convey it, such power being dated 1856, and never revoked. It was Strong who conveyed the half section to Lafferty in 1861, and Lafferty, by warranty deed, conveyed it to this complainant in 1865 for $1,200. Howtailing was connected with Lafferty, and was alleged to have an interest in the land, which complainant acquired from Howtailing's son and heir for $2,800, the parties affirming that they could give him a good title, Howtailing's claim being also derived from the soldier Reed; who had given a quit claim deed to Noyes Miner, who made a conveyance in 1819 to Levi Beebe, and Beebe died in 1838, in Lucas County, Ohio, whose heirs made a good deed to Howtailing. After complainant's purchase of the property various parties disputed his possession of it, with some of whom he litigated. Finally, DeWitt Douglass commenced action of ejectment and won it, and this complainant carried it to the Supreme Court, but the papers therein were burned in the great fire, and he now prays the Court to set aside the former judgments to grant a new trial, and to hear new evidence, lately discovered, that has an important bearing on the case. The property is worth $1,000 per annum.

GREAT WESTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

John Clark Hilton, at a late hour yesterday evening, just previous to the closing of Court, obtained a rule on the Great Western Telegraph Company to show cause why it should not be adjudicated a bankrupt. The readers are familiar with the recent embarrassments of the Company, that led to a decree being entered in the Circuit Court, practically ordering its affairs, with the view of placing the property of the Company in the hands of the stockholders, for the selection of new Directors and officers; the various judgments entered up in the Courts against the Company, as reported from time to time in the law column; and its money difficulties, arising from the abstracts interposed by these legal proceedings, which have naturally led up to this petition.

The petitioner applies as creditor on an unpaid note of $6,663.16; and alleges as acts of bankruptcy the fact that the Company has allowed judgments to be entered against it in the Circuit Court; that by certain acts and doings, well known to the reader, the aid and intervention of the Circuit Court by decree was procured, the partial result of which was the defeat of the necessary contemplated assessment of stock; that since the said decree, no means have been procured for carrying out the objects of the Company, and the expenditures have been confined to the operation only; that, at the election of officers, a Director is known to have declared that the debts of the Company could be settled at one-third of their amount; that on the 12th of December, 1872, a judgment was obtained in favor of the Commercial National Bank, and, on the 24th of January last, another judgment, entered by default, in favor of the same bank; and that such judgments were allowed, in order to give preference to the bank as a creditor. The petition winds up by asking a rule to show cause, and a warrant of seizure for the distribution of the assets among the creditors; and the Court ordered a rule to show cause.

OTHER PETITIONERS IN BANKRUPTCY.

The Illinois Iron and Bolt Company yesterday filed a petition for the adjudication of James D. Robertson, stationer, No. 179 East Madison street, as creditors on an account, less credits, of $376.36, alleging as acts of bankruptcy that that the account is overdue, and settlement cannot be obtained, that the debtor has made an assignment of his stock to J. Bradnor Smith, and that admittance cannot be had to the store, a notice being put up outside, "Taking account of stock."

Jacob Cohn yesterday petitioned for the adjudication of Raphael J. Prins, the gentleman who has latterly been taking up so much of the time of Circuit Court clerks in the matter of capias ad respondendums, attachments, and things of that nature. The acts of bankruptcy alleged are the stoppage of commercial paper, the fraudulent assignment of stock, and the fact of said Prins' arrest as already reported in this column.

Rudolph Weber yesterday petitioned for the adjudication of the firm of Carleton & Bugbee, consisting of Edgar L. Carleton and Alvin W. Bugbee, claiming as creditors for $500, merchandise supplied, and alleging as acts of bankruptcy the giving of a chattel mortgage in December last on all the stock, valued at $3,136.65, to George H. Coles, they being at the time insolvent, and allowing their property to be levied on under legal process. Coles has taken charge of the stock, and is advertising the sale of the stock, which was yesterday enjoined by the Court.

Andrew J. Copp yesterday petitioned for the adjudication of Frank M. Hammond and Andrew J Copp, and an adjudication was had by confession.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST PARTNERS.

On Saturday a petition for the adjudication of Nathan Foster and George Rosenthal, doing business as wholesale gentlemen's scarf and hosiery dealers, at No. 290 State street, under the firm name of Foster, Rosenthal & Co., was filed by R. E. Jenkins, attorney for A. Landis & Co., of New York, and a rule having been obtained under Section 26, Mr. Jenkins had an examination yesterday morning. It appears that the firm commenced business in July last with a capital of $5,000, and they have so managed that their debts now amount to about $12,000, and their assets to $6,000—their original capital and $1,000 over. Altogether, they cannot have made much less than $12,000 dead loss in the past seven months. It is charged that they have made a number of preferential payments, and that one of the partners has been indulging in "cash sales" for nominal sums, by which means the stock is being rapidly depleted; the partner in question applying the means to his own uses. The partners make accusations one against the other.

THE BOSTWICK SUITS.

Mr. Robey, counsel for the complainants, in Bostwick et al. v. Hess et al. yesterday filed his amended bill. The amendments were in relation to the notice held by the complainants to have been received by the various defendants, without which notice the Court has held that there are no good grounds of action as against any of the purchasers of land from the original owner. The argument respecting this notice was printed in THE TRIBUNE with sufficient fulness at the time, and does not need repeating. The amended bill next recites the agreements between Bostwick and Hess, which were published verbatim in this journal at the time they were filed, and proceeds at great length to show how the complainants claim their rights under such agreement. The matter is not new, and the greater portion of the bill is taken up with formal denials or admissions of the matter charged in the answer of Hess, already familiar to the reader. This bill was one of many pages.

GENERAL NOTES.

Judgment was given on a note of $305, in Judge Booth's Court, in Trude v. Steiner. Trude bought the note of the holder, who received it from Steiner for machines to be delivered. Trude gave value, and obtained the note in good faith. Steiner never received value for the note. The question was, who should bear the loss, the man who had made himself responsible for goods he had not received, or the man who discounted the note believing it to be good.

Greenebaum v. Gage, in Judge Tree's Court, was yesterday given to the jury, to return a sealed verdict; and Budinger v. Michigan Central Railroad Company was begun.

R. E. Jenkins was appointed Assignee in the matter of Henry Simons, and Edward L. Upton in the matter of Ernst Brandt yesterday.

Judge Rodgers will call 133 to 147 inclusive; and Judge Booth 114, 115, 148 to 160 inclusive; Gross v. Kaiser being on trial.

A writ of restitution of premises was yesterday given in Judge Rogers' Court, in Davlin v. Fowler.

The final meeting of creditors, in the matter of F. Weeks, will take place this morning.

NEW SUITS.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Samuel Kail v. De Witt Douglass, and Goudy & Chandler his attorneys; bill in equity (see notes).

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—T. M. Avery v. T. C. Hoag, Assignee of the Lumberman's Insurance Company; bill to restrain the sale of collaterals. C. E. Upton, Assignee of the Great Western Insurance Company v. J. E. Taylor; assumpsit, $2,000.

THE CIRCUIT COURT—5,843—Chicago Metallic Cement Manufacturing and Roofing Company v. Wm. Hearson and Eli Payne; assumpsit, $500. 5,844—Same v. Charles L. Wilson, *Evening Journal*; same, $500. 5,845, 5,846 and 5,847—Appeals.

THE SUPERIOR COURT—42,256—Schange & Miller v. Joseph Gunther and E. Bast; assumpsit, $1,000. 42,257—Emily A. v. Vere Bates King; petition to restore decree of dower and proceedings therein. 42,258—Albert M. Steele v. All whom it may concern; petition to establish and confirm title. 42,259—Fredk. K. Walker v. Wm. McGuire; assumpsit, $800. 42,260—Margaret v. John W. Burkhardt; divorce. 42,261—Kner et al. v. Rowell; appeal. 42,262—Freidrich & Marcus Waswo v. William M. Hoyt; petition for mechanic's lien on Lots 1, 2, and 3, Block 4, Fort Dearborn Addition. 42,263—Julius Tress v. Ludwig Ramp; trespass, $5,000. 42,264—Manufacturers' National Bank v. A. G. Morey; affidavit to garnishee Samuel J. Walker. 42,265—George P. Treadway v. Charles N. Pring; capias. 42,266—Henry Lentner v. John Weinsteimer; confession of judgment, $500. 42,267—Maria Reiff v. Barbara Baumann, et al.; to declare the provisions of a will. 42,268—Adolf Zeller v. Nicholas Jensen and Andrew Anderson; assumpsit, $600. 42,269—Chicago Composition Granite Company v. Kasper G. Schmidt & Herman v. Slade; mechanic's lien. 42,270—Solomon Hoffheimer et al. v. John B. Gerlach and John A. Schrieber; assumpsit, $500. 42,271—David v. Douglas Goodwillie; assumpsit, $1,000. 42,272—Alexander Chambers et al. v. Julius Grossenheider; assumpsit, $1,000. 42,273—Richard J. Rundell et al. v. Frank J. Wilson; confession of judgment, $726.87. 42,274—Edward H. Payson et al. for use of the South American Lumbering Association of Salem, Mass., v. W. C. & Edward D. Horton; attachment. 42,275—Field, Leiter & Co., v. A. P. Harris and Edward Stone; assumpsit, $400. 42,276—Suppressed. 42,277—George E. Gerts et al. v. Herman and Sophia Geiseke; foreclosure of mortgage. 42,278—John F. Merchant et al. v. John Willard; assumpsit, $500.

COUNTY BUSINESS.

The Commissioners Discuss Various Matters of More or Less Public Interest.

An Industrial Department Recommended at the Poor House---The Pay of Deputy Sheriffs.

The Board of County Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, in the east wing of the old Court House, President Miller in the chair. There were present, Commissioners Bogue, Harrison, Galloway, Lonergan, Jones, Herting, Crawford, Clough, Pahlman, Singer, Russell, and Roelle.

A petition was received from August Singer, praying that his insane wife be sent to the County Asylum, he being unable to support her. The document was referred to the Superintendent of Public Charities, with power to act.

A communication was received from the Superintendent of Public Charities, calling attention to the matter of establishing an industrial department at the Cook County Poor-house, to include all persons not absolutely sick, who apply for admission. To successfully operate such a department, it would be necessary to have a law making a distinction between sick and well, by which the latter could be committed for a given length of time. Its establishment would lessen the number of applications for relief, and with proper management would be a source of revenue to the institution.

Commissioner Harrison thought it would be well to refer the document to the Judiciary Committee, they to confer with Dr. Miller and the County Attorney, and learn what law was necessary. It was so referred.

The Sheriff presented the bills of his deputies and jailors for the months of December and January aggregating $1,384.47 for each month.

Commissioner Harrison desired to know where the money was to come from to pay them. The Constitution provided that the Sheriff's employes were to be paid out of the fees, and he should not bring in a bill until he had reported fees collected to cover the salaries.

President Miller said he had had a conversation with Sheriff Bradley in regard to his employes. The Legislature, he said, had cut down the fees fully one-half, the Board had reduced the board of the prisoners, and the aggregate fees received would not equal the pay of the deputies and others; that if there was a constitutional provision requiring that they be paid out of the fees he received, he would have to discharge all of them, because he did not expect to get more than would pay his own salary and the salary of his clerks. The Commissioner moved that the subject be referred to the County Attorney and Judiciary Committee, for an opinion as to whether there was a constitutional provision requiring the payment of salaries of employes out of the fees collected.

Commissioner Harrison moved as an amendment, that the Sheriff be requested to report the amount of fees collected since the new regime.

The amendment was accepted, and the motion, as amended, was agreed to.

A large number of bills for supplies were presented, and referred to the appropriate Committees.

The Committee on Poor House and Paupers submitted audited bills for supplies furnished during January, aggregating $28,280.39, which were ordered to be paid.

A resolution, instructing the Recorder of Deeds to keep his office open until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, was adopted.

The Board then adjourned.

THE TIPPERARY FUND.

A meeting of the Executive Committee appointed at a recent mass meeting of Irishmen to procure subscriptions to the Tipperary election fund from the Irish residents of each ward of the city was held at Burke's Hotel, last evening. There were very few members present. Mr. John Dillon was chosen Chairman *pro tem.*, in the absence of Mr. Frank Agnew, the regular officer.

Mr. Mortimer Scanlon, from the Committee on Meetings, announced that arrangements had been made to hold a mass meeting to-morrow evening, at Svea Hall, No. 155 Chicago avenue, and another on Sunday evening, at Sullivan's Hall, on Elston avenue.

Mr. O'Conner, of Tipperary, said he thought that about $1,000 of Chicago subscriptions could be sent to Ireland during the present week. He was anxious that the names of subscribers should be published in the newspapers.

Mr. John S. Mullen moved that the Secretary be instructed to forward to Ireland immediately all the money on hand, and that the names of the subscribers be published in the *Western Catholic*.

Mr. Scanlon suggested that the time be extended until after the holding of the meetings mentioned above.

Mr. Mullen pressed his motion. It would be an encouragement to the people at home to receive $1,000 as soon as possible.

Mr. Henry O'Rourke offered Mr. Scanlon's suggestion as an amendment. He favored waiting until after the meetings, and sending all the money on hand next Monday.

Mr. O'Conner said there was danger that the plans of the home committee, with reference to holding a bazar on St. Patrick's Day, would be upset if news was not speedily received from America.

Mr. Mullen's motion was carried. By its provisions the money collected must be sent to Ireland to-morrow afternoon.

Mr. Scanlon moved that the Treasurer, Secretary, and Mr. O'Conner be appointed a special committee to collect outstanding subscriptions, and transmit them to Ireland to-morrow afternoon, and report. Carried.

The meeting then adjourned until next Tuesday evening.

THE COMEDIANS.

Sheridan, Reno, and Klokke Still Playing Police Commissioners.

Plans and Specifications Agreed Upon for Ousting Superintendent Washburn.

The question arises, Can the city afford to spend $9,000 a year for official humor? That the dry routine of business should be occasionally varied with a flash of wit is proper,—eminently so,—but that nothing but facetiousness should be studied by the recipients of the salary above named seems an extravagance. These observations are not out of place. The city has been supporting, in the Board of Police Commissioners, three gentlemen wonderfully gifted. They possess to a marked extent the perception of the ridiculous. Throughout the war with the Mayor they have acted with such an extravagance that the public will not be surprised to learn that the whole thing was an astounding practical joke. Everybody thought it was an unusually excellent official farce in three acts, and were satisfied without the epilogue. The epilogue comes in two acts, so to speak, one performed by Mr. Reno, and the other by the Board in unison.

Mr. Reno proceeded to the Mayor with a gravity of countenance that was quite oppressive. His eyes were downcast; his brow was as wrinkled as a toad's back; his mouth was puckered up into the smallest conceivable atom, and his whole demeanor intimated that the discovery he had made considerably influenced the destiny of nations. As soon as he obtained an audience, he unfolded his plan, the gravity of his manner rendering it more richly, unctuously humorous than ever. He suggested to the Mayor that he had a good compromise to make. Let the Mayor reinstate both himself and Mr. Klokke as Police Commissioners, and then fight the whole thing out in the Supreme Court. If a decision went against the Mayor, all would be right; if against the speaker and his mercurial colleague, the hatter, then they would go out of office with "trumpets, also with shawms."

The Mayor endeavored to repress his mirth for some time, but finally laughed outright at the poor old gentleman's innocence. One could not help expecting to see the Mayor pat his head, as one would that of an ambitious 6-year old who had tried to be smart at one's expense.

The second act of the epilogue was funnier still. The Board seemed to have imitated the Governor of the wedding-feast at Cana of Gallilee, and kept the good jokes until now. It is a brave attempt to die game, which is very ludicrous, and, if intended for broad burlesque, very successful. Fancy the corpse of the Board summoning the living Chief to judgment, and calling upon their own executioner to support them in their endeavor to decapitate him! There are few official bodies even in the enjoyment of life that have displayed so much animation; few office-holders who possess the delicate sense of humor here displayed. They have absolutely drawn up charges and specifications against the Chief, summoned not only several reporters, but have actually called upon the Mayor himself to testify against the alleged delinquent Superintendent of Police. This is too funny for anybody but Beckett. As a comedian, Mr. Reno has no rivals outside the Board. The same is true of Messrs. Klokke and Sheridan. If they would only wear the traditional cap-and-bell ornament, or reduce their attire to the scantiness of the Thompson combination; black their faces and handle tamborines, or otherwise publicly advertise their meaning (if they have any), they would draw good houses. There is no reason why they should not make the show business a means of support; they have no other at present.

Following is the last and most amusing exhibition of official humor:

Specifications under charges made Jan. 28, 1873, against Elmer Washburn, General Superintendent of Police.

CHARGE 1—Neglect of duty. *Specification* 1—In this, that Elmer Washburn, Superintendent of Police, has failed and neglected to render to the Board of Police quarterly reports on the state of the police force, with statistics and suggestions, according to the requirements of the Charter, Chapter 10, Section 26.

CHARGE 2—Violation of the rules, and regulations of the Board of Police. *Specification* 1—In this, that he, Elmer Washburn, Superintendent of Police, has assumed to act, and has acted, as the Financial Agent of the Board of Police in violation of, and contrary to, the rules and regulations of the Board, by virtue of which the Secretary is its regularly constituted Financial Agent. *Specification* 2—In this, that on the 13th day of January, 1873, Elmer Washburn, Superintendent of Police, without the knowledge, or authority, or consent of the Board of Police, issued an order changing the patrol duty of the force as specified in the rules and regulations of the Board. *Specification* 3—In this, that on or about the 18th of January, 1873, Elmer Washburn, Superintendent of Police, accepted or pretended to accept, the resignation of one Peter Horst, a patrolman on the force, and reported to the Board that he had accepted such resignation; authority for acceptance of resignation being vested in the Board only.

CHARGE 3—Conduct unbecoming a police officer. *Specification* 1—In this, that on or about Dec. 10, 1872, Elmer Washburn, Superintendent of Police, declared to the President of the Board of Police that he would never again personally appear before the Board of Police to sustain charges against any member of the police force or to personally prefer charges. *Specification* 2—In this, that on or about the 27th day of January, 1873, Superintendent, Elmer Washburn, having arrogated to himself powers vested by law in the Board of Police, upon being referred to the law governing the case in point by the Board of Police, he, the said Elmer Washburn, by violent manner and speech, was guilty of conduct unbecoming a police officer.

CHARGE 4—Disobedience to the orders of the Board of Police. *Specification* 1—In this, that on the 18th day of January, 1873, Elmer Washburn, Superintendent of Police, having notified the Board of Police of the fact that he, Elmer Washburn, had accepted the resignation of patrolman Peter Horst, the Board being the only competent authority to accept resignations of members of the police force, ordered the said Elmer Washburn, Superintendent, to submit the said resignation to the Board for its action, with which order the said Elmer Washburn has failed to comply. *Specification* 2—In this, that on Saturday, the 25th day of January, 1873, between the hours of 5 and 6 o'clock p. m., the Board of Police having called Elmer Washburn, Superintendent of Police, to their presence, ordered him to rescind an order issued by him on the 13th day of January, 1873, without the knowledge and authority of the Board, and which order required the patrolmen to perform twelve hours' consecutive duty; and the Board further ordered him to enforce the order in relation to patrol duty established by the Board and prescribed in the rules and regulations provided for the more proper government of the police force; that the said Superintendent, Elmer Washburn, fully understood and received such order; that on Monday, the 27th day of January, at 12 o'clock m., the said order not having been complied with, the Superintendent was then furnished by the Secretary of the Board with a copy of said order, and that, up to the time of his suspension at 4 o'clock p. m. of the 28th day of January, the said Superintendent failed to obey the said order of the Board.

The witnesses to sustain the charges are: George A. Gordon, TRIBUNE; T. O. Thompson, *Inter-Ocean*; John Snowden, *Times*; Captain M. C. Hickey, Captain C. H. French, Captain Fred. Gund, E. P. Ward, C. R. Matson, E. Manhard, *Staats-Zeitung*; W. H. Carter, and Mayor Joseph Medill.

A SWEEPING INVESTIGATION DEMANDED.

LIMA, Ind., Feb. 8, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: As an old acquaintance of Mr. Colfax, I was requested to introduce him to an Indiana audience in the fall of 1870, and I did so with the remark that he was a politician entitled to the honor of having it said that he was none the richer for having been a member of Congress. I so believed at the time, and, as he has requested it of the public, I am willing, with others, to wait and hear the other side; but I submit that the question goes behind the matter of the deposit ticket on the 22d of June, 1868. If he explains not that item of $1,200, the testimony of Ames and the Sergeant-at-Arms is corroborated by it; if he explains it, their testimony stands simply without that corroboration. I hope and trust that he may be able to give us some explanation of the matter testified to by Ames and the Sergeant-at-Arms, or, at least, notwithstanding his opinion to the contrary, that his bank-balance could be, because it may have been, increased by $1,200 without his knowledge.

He was a member of Congress and Speaker at the time, and I, for one, protest against stopping the inquiry with members of Congress.

Let the men of forty acres and upwards, who live on their land, who are now complaining of the extortions of railroad-managers, and organizing to defeat them,—entitled as they are, moreover to the support of all stockholders outside of rings,—throw away their idols, and think and act for themselves and their country.

John Randolph said that few men in Virginia knew what was going on in Washington. In his time, this was true of more States than Virginia; but it ought not to be true in this day of newspapers. Let the men who live upon and cultivate the soil, who alone can lift the country out of its present degradation, continue to fight railroad extortion and grinding taxation; and, while they have their hand in, let them demand of the next Congress a grand inquest upon the following questions:

First—Have any Executive officers of the Government, from the President down, received presents, and to what value, in what shape, and what results followed directly, with all particulars?

Second—That contracts or expenditures, if any, have been irregularly or wrongfully made or permitted, in, by, or through the Interior or any other Department, with all the details?

Third—Have any, and what, profits accrued to individuals or rings, so called, by information furnished them, to the exclusion of the general public, of the times and amounts of Government sales and purchases of gold, stocks, or anything else? And let this and other questions cover the time of the last Administration.

Mr. Clay was once about to address an audience in an Indiana town, and some ill-bred Democrats shouted: "Hurrah for General Jackson!" "Hurrah for General Jackson, is it?" said Mr. Clay; "but where is your country all the time?" Now is the time for the unmuzzled and unbought press to speak to the men who live on their own farms, to recall their own manhood, and to remember their country. The tools that knaves and demagogues do most affect and work with are not as plentiful as they once were, and there is some ground of hope.

In the meantime, let the stage proper ("Bleeding" Kansas has just enacted a tragedy unequalled in our time, which brings the theatre to my mind), in its present low estate, try to bring itself up for the time to the moral wants of the day, and portray the rottenness of the times; and, for want of any other piece, let us have Shakspeare's "Timon of Athens,"—not that misanthropy is the remedy, but because the masterly satire, and irony, and rebuke of shams, in the mouth of Shakspeare's "Timon" are not inapplicable now.

Let us have no nonsense about the impossibility of going back to inquire about a past Congress or a past Administration, whether the result be impeachment, expulsion, or only public execration. Let us go back even to the commencement of Johnson's Administration.

J. B. H.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

MAX MARETZEK.......................DIRECTOR.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK.

Grand Italian Opera!

THIS EVENING, TUESDAY, FEB. 11,

CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG.

IL TROVATORE.

SANZ, ABRUGNEDO, MORIAMI, COULON.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 12,

LAST APPEARANCE BUT ONE OF

PAULINE LUCCA.

FRA DIAVOLO.

THURSDAY—NO PERFORMANCE.

FRIDAY—FAREWELL NIGHT.

LE NOZZE DI FIGARO.

(Marriage of Figaro).

3 PRIMA DONNAS IN THE CAST.

LUCCA, KELLOGG, LEVIELLI,

AND A GREAT STAR CAST.

SATURDAY—FAREWELL MATINEE.

Monday Next—EDWIN BOOTH as BRUTUS.

"STAR" CONCERTS.

THEO. THOMAS

Will give four Grand Concerts and one Matinee, as follows: Feb. 17 (in South Side Second Star Lecture Course), Michigan Avenue Baptist Church; Feb. 18 (in West Side Course), Union Park Congregational Church; Feb. 19, Union Park Congregational Church; Feb. 20, Michigan Avenue Baptist Church; and Grand Matinee, Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 19, Union Park Congregational Church. These Concerts will undoubtedly surpass any before given in this city by Mr. Thomas, as, in addition to the full Orchestra, he will bring for these Concerts MISS ANNA MEHLIG, the popular pianist, GEO. L. OSGOOD, the favorite American tenor, and S. C. JACOBSON, the violinist. Reserved seats for first two Concerts, $1.50; now for sale at Star depots. Seats for other Concerts for sale next Wednesday.

CARPENTER & SHELDON, Managers.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State-sts.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

AN ENTIRE NEW AND VARIED PROGRAMME.

MACKIN and WILSON in their Artistic Songs and Dances.

QUARTETTE—Kayne, Tyrrell, Surridge, and Lang.

THE ACTOR'S STUDIO. GLYCERINE OIL.

THE BLACK STATUE.

Every evening and Saturday Matinee.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

The Home of Comedy!

JOHN DILLON in two characters Monday, Feb. 10, and every evening during the week, also at the Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, T. W. Robertson's elegant domestic comedy, with everything new, entitled

DAVID GARRICK!

With a most powerful cast, to be followed by the Dillon specialty,

O'CALLAGHAN, or the Art of Mesmerism.

In rehearsal—The great London and New York success, FALSE SHAME, direct from Daly's Fifth-av. Theatre.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

TO-NIGHT

GEO. WM. CURTIS,

Union Park Congregational Church, on

"Women of the Old Time and of the New."

Admission, 75 cents. Reserved seats, $1. For sale at Dyche's Drug Store, corner Madison and Halsted-sts., and Bell's Drug Store, 495 West Madison-st., corner Sheldon.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The most elegant and attractive Comedy the world has ever known. Gilbert's latest and greatest sensation,

PYGMALION AND GALATEA,

Introducing Prof. Tobin's Illusion,

THE DISSOLVING STATUE.

MISS CARLOTTA LE CLERCQ,

The greatest living actress in her great part of Galatea.

GLOBE THEATRE.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 10, every Night, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, the highly-interesting Society Drama, in 3 acts, entitled

JED; or, The Lost Will.

The Charming Vocalist, Miss LULU CULLUM; the Artistic Ethiopian Comedian, JIMMY DALTON; FREEMAN SISTERS, and the Comedy Company, in a new and choice programme.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

FRANK E. AIKEN...............................Proprietor.

RUBINSTEIN

Farewell Concerts. RUBINSTEIN and WIENIAWSKI. One Night and One Matinee. Friday evening, Feb. 21. Saturday afternoon, Feb. 22 (Washington's Birthday). Only Gala Rubinstein Matinee.

LOTTERY.

A NOBLE CHARITY.

OMAHA LOTTERY!

TO ERECT THE

NEBRASKA STATE ORPHAN ASYLUM.

To be Drawn in Public, March 31, 1873.

Tickets $1 Each or Six for $5.

Tickets sent by Express C. O. D., if desired.

1 Cash Prize..........$75,000	1 Cash Prize..........$25,000
1 Cash Prize..........15,000	1 Cash Prize..........10,000
1 Cash Prize..........5,000	1 Cash Prize..........4,000

For balance of Prizes send for Circular.

This Legal Enterprise is indorsed by His Excellency, Governor W. H. James, and the best business men of the State.

The limited number of Tickets on hand will be furnished those who apply first.

AGENTS WANTED. For full particulars address J. M. PATTEE, Manager, Omaha, Neb.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages

OF

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

FOR SALE AT

TRIBUNE OFFICE.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division.)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	‡9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	‡9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	‡9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

‡Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 5:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§ 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§12:10 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	§10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:15 p. m.	§ 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 5:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:00 p. m.	* 7:25 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE. VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 8:00 a. m.	§ 6:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:20 p. m.	§ 3:50 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:30 p. m.	§ 9:15 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque Day Express	10:15 a. m.	3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Express	10:15 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:10 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:45 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
St. Paul & Green Bay Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:00 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 53 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†9:00 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Freight and Ticket office 168 Washing-ton-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†*9:00 p. m.	†*9:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 8:50 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:30 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	§ 3:35 p. m.	§10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	†*6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:30 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Night Express	†5:15 p. m.	‡*16:00 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

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CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S TRIBUNE.

FIRST PAGE—Washington News: The Investigations; Proceedings in Congress.

SECOND PAGE—The Driver Murder Case—Suburban News—Iowa Letter—Fire and its Work: Four Persons Burned—The Detroit River Tunnel—Evans, the Child Murderer—The Northfleet Disaster—News Paragraphs.

THIRD PAGE—Council Meeting Last Evening—The Law Courts—County Business—The Tipperary Fund—The Ex-Police Commissioners—Railroad Time Table—Advertisements.

FOURTH PAGE—Editorials: Is Government Monopoly Cheap? Protection Against Fire—Current News Items—Amusements.

FIFTH PAGE—The State Capital: The Railroad and Warehouse Commission; Legislative Matters—Another Murder—Markets by Telegraph.

SIXTH PAGE—Money and Commerce—Advertisements.

SEVENTH PAGE—Charles Dickens: Lecture by George William Curtis—Destructive Fire—The City in Brief—Shocking Death from Small-Pox—Small Advertisements: Real Estate, For Sale, To Rent, Wanted, Boarding, Lodging, &c.

EIGHTH PAGE—Foreign News—State Legislatures—New York Matters—Miscellaneous Telegrams—Advertisements.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Italian Opera. "Trovatore."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. Engagement of Miss Carlotta LeClercq. "Pygmalion and Galatea."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. New Comedy Company. "David Garrick."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe. Ethiopian Comicalities.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. "Jed; or the Lost Will."

STAR LECTURE COURSE—Union Park Congregational Church. George William Curtis. "Women of the Old Time and of the New."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ROUGH SKIN MADE SMOOTH by USING JUNIPER Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard, & Co., New York.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, DEPRESSION of Spirits and General Debility, the Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by Druggists.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—MANY HAVE BEEN HAPPY to give their testimony in favor of the use of "Wilbor's Pure Cod Liver Oil. Experience has proved it to be a valuable remedy for Consumption, Asthma, Diphtheria, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston. Sold by druggists generally.

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The Chicago Tribune.

Tuesday Morning, February 11, 1873.

The House of Representatives again voted down a proposition to increase the salary of the President and the other Executive officers, and also the salaries of members of Congress.

The Governor has withdrawn the names of the several persons previously nominated by him for Railroad Commissioners, the gentlemen named having requested him to do so. He will send in the names of other appointees to-day.

Senator Pomeroy, yesterday, had the effrontery to make his appearance in the Senate, and, further, had the boldness to ask an investigation as to his recent corrupt practices in Congress. The Senate was weak enough to give him a Committee, and if it have courage enough it will expel him without delay.

A resolution offered by Mr. Cox, of New York, defining the relative powers of the National and State Governments, and opposing centralization as the most dangerous of all abuses, yesterday received in the House 85 votes to 84 against it. It required two-thirds to pass it, and consequently it failed.

The Common Council, last night, did not act upon the Mayor's nominations for Police Commissioners. Under the rules, two members objecting, the nominations were laid over. It is evident that a portion of the Council are determined to resort to every parliamentary device to postpone action, and further to demoralize the police force of the city.

A paragraph, copied from the Buffalo *Courier*, was inadvertently inserted in THE TRIBUNE of Saturday last, implying that Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin, was retained as an attorney of the Union Pacific Railroad just prior to his election as Senator, and accepted a fee of $10,000 at that time from the Company. We now desire to say that we have no knowledge of the alleged facts, and that we presume they are destitute of foundation, although there would have been no violation of law in his accepting such a retainer prior to his election as Senator.

There is a strange report from Madrid, to the effect that King Amadeus proposes to abdicate the throne. The immediate cause for this action is not stated. Amadeus was chosen King in November, 1870, and was crowned at Madrid, Jan. 3, 1871,—a little over two years ago. He has proven himself a brave and gallant Prince, but the world will not be surprised if he is somewhat disgusted with the instability of the people of Spain, and the chronic spirit of revolution. Should he resign, a Regency will be appointed, and the struggle between the various claimants of the throne and the Republicans will attain new vigor.

The destiny of the sovereigns who have ruled France has been a strange one. It is stated that, with the exception of Louis XVIII., not one of the French monarchs has died at the Tuileries. Louis XVI. was guillotined at La Place de la Revolution; Napoleon I. died in exile at St. Helena; Napoleon II., in exile at Reichstadt; Charles X., in exile at Holyrood; Louis Philippe, in exile at Claremont; Napoleon III., in exile at Chiselhurst. The brief glories of French royalty make little compensation for the inevitable destiny, which decrees banishment from France in almost every case, and death in a foreign land.

The criminal condition of New York, and the popular alarm thereat, may be understood by the appearance in Friday's *Tribune*, of that city, of the following paragraph, printed at the head of the column and in double-leaded type: "Three new murders since 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon! A jealous husband wreaking his vengeance on his wife, a hot-headed boy killing his playmate after a childish quarrel, and a laborer brutally assaulting another in Hoboken—such is the startling array of crime for the last twelve hours. Where is all this to end?" Within forty-eight hours after this was published, there were two additional murders in the vicinity of New York.

The applications to Congress for appropriations for schemes of internal improvement now reach probably $400,000,000, but they are by no means exhausted. The Common Council of Toledo have, by resolution, notified Congress that they are willing to have a harbor constructed at that place according to either one of several $3,000,000 plans. Cleveland, however, is not disposed to be outdone by Toledo, so her Common Council has notified Congress that Cleveland is precisely the place to construct a harbor of refuge. In the meantime, the Legislature of Oregon has discovered several rivers where a million or two may be expended annually to improve the navigation, and the Governor of Dakota Territory reports that the Red River of the North is obstructed by Goose Rapids, and asks for a few millions to remove the rapids, and give free navigation from Dakota to Lake Winnipeg, thence by way of Hudson's Bay to the Arctic Circle and other commercial countries.

The *Levant Herald* furnishes some interesting particulars concerning the commercial position of Russia on the Caspian Sea, which are of interest in the present embarrassed relations of Russia and England, as the latter turn entirely upon commercial questions. The navigation of the Caspian is now entirely in the hands of the Russians. They have now twenty-five steamers employed, and are making arrangements to largely increase this number. It is stated that the present Persian exports by the Caspian to Russia exceed $2,500,000 in value, consisting of raw silk, timber, dried fish, salted sturgeon, caviar, and isinglass. The imports by this route from Russia are about $1,000,000 per annum, and consist principally of iron, hardware, naphtha, flour, wheat, and sugar. Russia is also adding largely to her naval force on the Caspian, the fleet of that power already numbering 49 vessels, and several large gunboats in process of construction.

The example of adopting a "struck" jury in the Jumel case is likely to be imitated more generally than before. It is now proposed in certain circles of New York that Tweed's next trial shall be conducted in this manner. The law of New York provides that such a jury can be called only when the Court is satisfied that a fair and impartial trial can be had in no other way, or when the importance or intricacy of the cause requires it. The practice is to give eight days' notice of the intention to poll a "struck" jury. At the appointed time the clerk presents the list of jurors furnished by the Commissioners of Jurors, and the Court selects therefrom the names of forty-eight persons. The opposing counsel then proceed to strike out a name alternately until the number is reduced to twenty-four. This list is then given to the Sheriff, who summons the persons, from whom twelve are drawn in the usual way to act as the jury.

The Chicago produce markets were less active yesterday. Mess pork was quiet and 10c per brl higher, at $12.20@12.25 cash, and $12.40@12.45 seller March. Lard was dull and 2½c per 100 lbs lower, at $7,25@7.27½ cash, and $7.35@7.40 seller March. Meats were in light demand, and steady, at 4c for shoulders, 6@6⅛c for short ribs, 6¼@6⅜c for short clear, and 7¾@7⅞c per lb for 17 lb green hams. Dressed hogs were in fair demand and a shade firmer, at $4.82½@4.90 per 100 lbs. Highwines were steady at 87½c per gallon. Flour was quiet and firm. Wheat was less active, and declined ¾c, closing at $1.22 cash, and $1.24⅛ seller March. Corn was less active, and ⅛c higher, closing at 31¼c cash, and 31⅝c seller March. Oats were more active, and unchanged, closing at 26¾c cash, and 27⅛c seller March. Rye was quiet and steady at 65½c. Barley was more active, and advanced 2c, closing at 74c for No. 2, and 62c for No. 3. Cattle were dull and nominal. Hogs were active, and 10c per 100 lbs higher, at $4.15@4.30.

The editor of *Harper's Weekly*, in commenting upon Congressional connection in the Credit Mobilier, says that "the tragedy is not that the gentlemen should have owned the stock, but that they should not have told the whole simple story of their ownership." We agree with this sentiment only to the extent that the crime of false swearing with men of high standing dwarfs the crime of having accepted bribes. But when the same gentleman says in another place that the "ownership was not criminal, nor was it necessarily compromising," we must disagree with him altogether. The very best proof that it was both compromising and criminal is to be found in the circumstance that the owners of the stock went so far as to deny the ownership upon oath. Whatever the intention of this effort to extenuate may have been, the effect cannot be any other than an encouragement of the practice of Congressmen dabbling in jobs, the success of which is the result of legislation. As such an effect we cannot but deprecate it when coming from a source that should aim to protect public morality and promote official integrity.

It is argued that, because the transportation of United States troops and munitions of war during the last five years over the Union Pacific Railway cost only $3,500,000, when, in the absence of such railway, the same amount of transportation would have cost $9,000,000, therefore Oakes Ames and his confederates have blessed the country by building the road. This will not answer the purpose. It has been shown that the profit made by Oakes Ames and his partners was $38,000,000, of which the Government cash or bond subsidy was $27,000,000. It therefore follows that the road could have been built without any Government aid, and that the money given by the Government was actually stolen and divided among the holders of the Credit Mobilier stock. Had these men not stolen the money and the lands of the Railroad Company, the latter would not be in its present condition of being unable to pay interest on the bonds; with a full treasury, and the magnificent domain of lands, it would be able to transport freight and passengers at even reduced rates, and be able to make large dividends. The fact that the Company does not demand as much for hauling freight, as was charged under the old wagon system, is no defence of the robbery.

The report is credited that the President has ordered the withdrawal of the Federal troops from the Southern States, and it is to be hoped that nothing will occur to prevent the execution of the order. It has been unfortunate that the President has considered that the presence of troops in any of those States has been necessary at all. The States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama have been governed by Republicans ever since their reconstruction, and the fact that troops were stationed there under the pretence of protecting the Governments was evidence that the Governments were not the choice of the people, or that the presence of troops was of itself an incentive to disorder. The excuse for keeping these troops in those States has been, that, if they were withdrawn, the people at the next election would choose a different set of officers, was an all-sufficient reason for removing them. If it be true, as stated, that General Butler's declaration, that the spirit and conduct of the Southern people from 1861 to 1865 is to be no longer remembered, foreshadows the future policy of the Administration, then the Administration will deserve the thanks of the country. The war ended eight years ago, and it is full time that the people of those States should be left free to think, act, and vote without any coercion by the bayonet.

The recent resignation of the French Ambassador to the Pope is explained by the Paris correspondent of the New York *Tribune*. After Rome was again made the Capital of Italy, it became necessary that the Minister of France to the King should reside in the same city with the Ambassador of France to the Pope. A dissension at once arose between the two Legations. A French ship-of-war has been stationed for many years in the harbor of Civita Vecchia, for the ostensible purpose of removing the Pope to a place of safety whenever an emergency should arise which would compel him to move. It has been the custom of the officers of this vessel to wait upon the Pope every holiday and pay their respects. This year, the Minister asked for and obtained an order that they should also pay their respects on the same occasions to the King. The Ambassador to the Pope thereupon took umbrage, and resigned. His resignation was promptly accepted, and the result was, that the officers paid their respects neither to Pope nor King. This trifling incident, however, assumes unusual importance, as it involves the question of the religious properties held by gift of French charters at Rome. The successor to the Papal Ambassador is M. de Courcelles, who is opposed to Italian Liberalism. His appointment, therefore, is looked upon as a concession to the Clerico-Monarchists by M. Thiers.

IS GOVERNMENT MONOPOLY CHEAP?

The *Nation* holds that there are only four causes that would enable the Government to materially put down the rates of telegraphing, and states them to be: 1. Freedom from taxation; 2. Exemption from lawsuits and claims for damages; 3. Control of Post Office facilities; and, 4. Monopoly of the business.

The *Nation* disposes of the first three of these apparent methods for reducing the rates of telegraphing under the Government control. If the lines should be free from taxation, it would only be a transfer of the burden. The taxes which the telegraph companies now pay, directly or indirectly, represent so much Government revenue. To take away this revenue coming from the telegraph lines would simply be to exact it from the people at large. In other words, the same revenue would be demanded, not from the people alone who use the telegraph, but in equal proportions from those who make no use of it. Government immunity from actions for damages could not diminish the loss that might ensue from error or negligence. The difference is, that the loss would fall upon an innocent party instead of the guilty or negligent party. The people who use the telegraph will probably be unanimous in preferring to pay a higher rate rather than incur the risk of a serious loss in every message which they commit to other hands. The saving that would result from the use of the Post Office rooms is estimated to be very small. Mr. Orton testifies that the expenditures for rent, light, and fuel amounted to only 6 per cent of the expenses of the Western Union Telegraph Company during the last year. The bulk of these would have to be born by the Government, because every large telegraph station demands separate accommodations. In unimportant stations, these expenses are already divided with the railroads, the express companies, and other business occupancy of the same premises.

The *Nation* is not so sure, however, that the saving to the people, by reason of the monopoly which the Government would enjoy, would not be important, and, for the present, leaves the question open for discussion. In support of the theory that great saving would result from this advantage, it is cited that the history of competing lines is a reduction in rates at first, a consequent loss of money, and a final agreement to make up losses on both sides by overcharging. The advantage of a monopoly is instanced by the fact that, while the message could be sent from the Atlantic to the Pacific until very recently for less than $5, any company would agree to transmit the same message for $1 if it could be guaranteed a monopoly of the telegraph business of the country. This is probably true. But the *Nation* does not stop to inquire why it is true. The reason is simply because an absolute monopoly would enable the company to build or operate lines only where they would be profitable. They would not be forced, as they are now, to establish connections where losses absorb the profits of other lines. The Government would not possess this advantage. In joining the telegraph to the mail service, it would undertake to establish routes all over the continent, and to make the former as much of an accommodation to the whole people as the latter. The Government could not take the same advantages of a monopoly that private individuals would enjoy. Congress would, after its custom, yield to the demands of districts. Telegraph facilities would enter into a trade with protective duties. A member from Arkansas or Florida would trade his influence with a member from Pennsylvania, by which the former would vote for an increase of the tariff on coal and the latter for an increase of the telegraph appropriation, so as to extend the service where it would not pay. So would every reason why a private monopoly could afford to cheapen rates fail in the case of Government monopoly. We would not dare to trust to the good faith of private individuals who should have an absolute monopoly; the good faith of a Government monopoly could only be secured by an increase of taxation largely in excess of the decrease of rates. Such a plan would force those who make no use of the telegraph pay more for its maintenance than those who use it.

If we were at present engaged in showing the objections to the Government control of the telegraph, instead of simply refuting the claims that are urged in favor of it, we should add that any and all advantages that may be claimed on the part of the Government for cheapening the rates of telegraphing would be set aside by the opportunities and temptations for corruption that Government control would provide. With the transactions of the Credit Mobilier before the people as the direct result of Government interference in enterprises of a private character, we do not apprehend that any prospective reduction in the rates of telegraphing will tempt the people of this country to indorse any other measures by which the Government shall go into business on its own account.

PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE.

A gentleman writing to THE TRIBUNE on the important subject of Protection Against Fire advances some very feeble arguments against the suggestion that American cities in general, and Chicago in particular, may be made as substantially fire-proof as European cities. The reasons he gives why this is not practicable may be summed up as follows: 1. That we have not the time; 2. We have not the money; 3. A city so constructed must necessarily be gloomy and cheerless. No one of these reasons will stand the test of criticism.

1. In the matter of time, it will certainly be admitted that there is greater economy in consuming half as much more time in constructing buildings that will resist the spread of fire, than in building a city that is constantly subject to wholesale conflagrations. If that portion of Chicago which was destroyed in October, 1871, had been of a character to check the fire within a reasonable or usual limit, the five additional years which would have been required for its construction would certainly have been a good investment. Nor does there seem to be any unreasonable delay in the construction of fire-proof buildings as compared with that of the shabbily-built structures of brick or stone outsides and lumber insides. There are many buildings in the rebuilt districts of Chicago of a dangerous character, which consumed more time in their construction than did THE TRIBUNE block, the First National Bank building, or Kendall's building,—three structures which deserve to rank as first-class fire-proof buildings.

2. As to the money, the same general argument of greater economy applies in building a house that will resist fire, even at a greater cost, than in building a house that will burn down readily, and communicate flames to the neighboring houses. This argument becomes much more forcible as applied to a whole city than when it is contemplated from an individual point of view. The objection that Chicago people had not the money to warrant an extension of the fire limits, within which no wooden building could be erected, was strongly urged at the time the fire ordinance was passed. Experience has proved that it was without foundation. No more building would have been done up to this time than has been done if the fire limits had not been extended, while the ordinance has had the effect, so far as it goes, of checking those foolish people who would have invested their money in mere fire-traps if they had not been prohibited by law. As it has been found that the cost of a brick building is but a small percentage greater than the cost of a wooden building, so it would probably be found that the construction of interiors calculated to resist fire would not represent a greater difference over the usual inside work of houses that are now built of brick or stone exteriors. Mr. Arthur Gilman, the New York architect, who is giving the subject much study, estimates that the difference in cost would not be more than 15 per cent. His estimate is based upon the use of a network of wrought iron for flooring filled up with gypsum, hollow brick partitions, and hollow exterior walls, so that the plastering can be put directly upon them without lathing.

3. The theory that a city so constructed would be gloomy to the eye and cheerless to live in, is altogether erroneous. Such a city could be made as varied, handsome, and picturesque as any other. The exteriors could have the same general appearance as now, since brick, stone, and iron would be used as at present. The interiors might be finished as elaborately as ever, the difference being that gingerbread wood-work would give way to ornamentation of superior tastefulness. It will scarcely be denied that the three buildings mentioned above are as pleasant to the eye, and as comfortable to the tenant, as any buildings in Chicago. The Mansard roof might still be used by adopting the simple appliances which would render it less inflammable,—a light iron frame-work instead of a wooden frame-work.

The gentleman who has made these objections thinks that the facilities for extinguishing fire should be increased by the erection of water-tanks in various sections of the city, connected with the Water Works, kept constantly filled, and supplying the highest buildings with water at the top. It is not to be denied that the improvement of the Fire Department is at once practicable and desirable. Whether this improvement should consist of an increase in the supply of water to be used only in case of fire, or by increasing the Department's facilities for tearing down instead of flooding, is a question. It is probable that both methods should receive greater attention than at present. But the first requisite of adequate protection against fire is in the uniform erection of buildings that will resist fire. When we speak of fire-proof buildings, it is in the common acceptation of the word. Everything will burn,—even the diamond, which is supposed to be the purest form of carbon. What is wanted is, that every building shall be so constructed as to afford a substantial resistance to fire from without and within. In this sense, the old TRIBUNE building was fire-proof. Had every building in the burnt district been of similar construction, the great Chicago fire could never have been so extensive.

Alderman Bailey's resolution in the Common Council, to provide for the inspection of buildings, is a movement in the proper direction. His plan is to have one Superintendent of Buildings, and five subordinate Inspectors, each of the latter to be allotted to a special district. He does not propose to create a separate department, but to make these Inspectors subject to the removal of the Mayor, and to require them to report to the Board of Police. All of them must be practical builders, and the Superintendent a first-class architect. It shall be the duty of Inspectors to attend all fires, each in his own district, to visit daily every building in process of erection, and to report to the Superintendent. The duty of the latter is to give personal examination in all cases where danger or infringement of the law is reported to him, and then apply to the Board of Police for proper enforcement. These are the general outlines of the plan. Whether it is the best suited to the demand for building inspection, is a matter for discussion by the Council. Alderman Bailey, who is himself a practical builder, estimates that the expense of such a system will be about $10,000 annually. The movement once started in this direction, the Common Council will scarcely drop it until a system of building inspection shall be established. THE TRIBUNE has repeatedly insisted upon it as a municipal necessity, and we believe that the better class of architects will be a unit in favor of it. Both the fire-law and the inspection may be improved in the future, as experience shall suggest.

Gloucester, Mass., is a dealer in fish, and has a clergyman, Rev. Mr. Emerson, who understands the fish business. On a recent occasion he preached a sermon to the fish-dealers, in the course of which he said: "How happens it that herrings caught on the coast of Maine become Labrador herrings on touching the hands of some Gloucester dealers? How does it happen, too, that Bank codfish, worth $5 per quintal, become transformed—changed in the twinkling of an eye—to George's fish, worth 50 cents more? Can any one here tell me how these wonderful transformations take place?" It is not related that any of the fish-dealers answered this practical question, but the question does not lose its force nevertheless, and suggests a very valuable hint to other ministers in the matter of plain preaching. Would it not be well for some of our city ministers to institute some inquiries with regard to business, as for instance: how No. 2 barley becomes No. 1; how Jersey cider becomes sparkling Mumm and Dry Sillery; how turnip becomes horseradish and turmeric becomes mustard; how smelts become sardines; how brass becomes gold, and oak leaves become tobacco? There are plenty of men in every congregation who are competent to explain these and numerous other transformations of articles of raiment, food, and drink, and a little plain preaching on these practical business matters might do as much good as long and turgid discourses on doctrinal theology, which does not concern any one in this world, or the next either.

The dealers in fraudulent medical diplomas, purporting to come from the University of Pennsylvania, still continue their disreputable calling, notwithstanding the attempt of the Pennsylvania Legislature to check the evil. Dr. J. B. Stille, the Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, has recently published a statement, in which he explains the *modus operandi* of these bogus diploma-pedlers. The report of the Committee of the Senate stated that the evidence showed conclusively that the Pennsylvania University of Medicine, known as Paine's College, and an establishment known as Buchanan's College, had long been engaged in selling diplomas to persons who had never pursued the requisite course of study. Two bills were then passed by both Houses of the Legislature repealing the charters of both these establishments. The Buchanan College, however, worked under three distinct charters. Two of these charters were repealed, but, by an inadvertance, the act of 1867, incorporating the "American University of Philadelphia," was not mentioned in the repealing act, and it is under this charter that the diploma-pedlers are working in London, and pretending to sell diplomas from the University of Pennsylvania. The present Legislature, it is stated, will correct the previous mistake at once; but it will take a long time to remove the stain which has been thus unjustly cast upon the good name of the oldest and one of the most respectable medical institutions in the country.

About a year ago, a colony of people from Massachusetts, styling themselves New Canaanites, settled in Columbia County, Georgia, under the lead of one Curry, who, in turn, styled himself the "Savior of the World, and the Great Ruler of the Universe." After he had got his colony comfortably settled, he abolished all the marriage laws, and took unto himself a woman, without legal or clerical permission, and maintained her in royal style. The colony is, however, now broken up. Most of the colonists have deserted and returned to Massachusetts, and Canaan is no longer a happy land to Curry, as he has been arrested, taken before a Justice, and bound over in the sum of $500 for trial at the March term of the Superior Court of Columbia County. Being unable to procure bail, the self-styled "Great Ruler of the Universe" now languishes in durance vile, as the proper result of his assumption of omnipotence.

The latest mails make mention of the following prominent persons who have died within the past week: Colonel James Collier, of Steubenville, O., a veteran of 1812, who fought in all the battles along the Canadian frontier, was one of the Commissioners to settle the Virginia and Ohio boundary, and, in 1849, was Collector for Upper California; George Strother Gaines, a political contemporary of Aaron Burr and General Jackson, for whom the town of Gainesville, Ala., was named; James Henry Coffin, LL. D., Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy in Lafayette College, whose most noteworthy works are "Winds of the Northwestern Hemisphere," "Solar and Lunar Eclipses," and "A Discussion on the Meteoric Fire Ball;" Francis Beach, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel of the United States Army; and William P. C. Stebbins, Superintendent of Construction at the San Francisco Mint.

Mrs. Dr. Mary Walker is an individual who makes herself ridiculous in the eyes of everybody, and a special bore to Government officials, by parading the lobbies of Congress and the public buildings of Washington in a composite costume. Mrs. Dr. Mary Walker, or Dr. Mrs. Mary Walker, has been engaged in this pastime for a great many years, and now asks Congress to give her $10,000. But she does not promise to abandon her favorite pastime even then. It is probably in the hope of this result, however, that Senator Tipton has introduced a bill authorizing the donation. He asks very appropriately that the donation shall be taken from the Conscience Fund of the United States. If the Senate accedes to the proposition, it will naturally want the responsibility to rest on the consciences of other people.

The Army Register for 1873, just issued, shows that the commissioned portion of the United States Army includes 12 General Officers, 15 Adjutant Generals, 8 Inspector Generals, 10 Judge Advocates, 1 Chief Signal Officer, 69 Quartermasters, 26 Commissaries, 163 medical officers, 54 Paymasters, 103 Engineers, 61 ordnance officers, 30 Post Chaplains, 425 cavalry officers, 274 artillery officers, 881 infantry officers, 8 Professors, 293 cadets, and 297 officers retired from active service, making a total of 2,730. The number of enlisted men is 30,000. It is a rather curious fact that of the 2,132 officers on the active lists only 666, or less than one-third, are graduates of West Point.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA.

The second week of the opera season commenced last evening with a repetition of the immense audiences which closed the first week. The business of last week was the largest ever done in opera in the United States in the same length of time, and the sales of seats for this week, which were made yesterday, give promise that the present week's business will fully equal if not surpass it in receipts. The house was crowded simply to overflowing, and with an audience fully as brilliant as those which attended last week. The opera was Ambroise Thomas' "Mignon," which has never been done here before. It has been looked forward to, however, with pleasurable anticipation, from the brilliancy of some of its morceaux, like the Polonaise and the overture, which have often been heard here in concerts and have always been received with the heartiest enthusiasm. The story of the opera has already been printed in these columns, and it is unnecessary to recapitulate it now. The music is of the French school throughout, with the single exception of the opening male chorus, which is just as thoroughly German. It is peculiarly graceful and sparkling, much of it, especially the set melodies, of the bravura order, and the instrumentation is very bright and fresh, and sometimes scored with all the breadth and massiveness of grand opera. It is rather remarkable that in the duos and trios, of which there are a large number in the opera, especially in those of a pathetic nature, the suggestion of Gounod is inevitable. In one or two bits of chorus there is also a distant hint of Offenbach's rollicking music. As a whole, however, the work is very effective and abounds in characteristic melodies, which will always make it popular. It will be curious indeed if some of them are not on every piano forte and in every amateur's *reportoire* before many days are over. It was received with great enthusiasm, and the unanimous verdict was in its favor, which is remarkable, as new operas have rarely made a hit here upon their first presentation.

The cast was a very strong one, Mad. Lucca and Miss Kellogg having the two leading characters of *Mignon*, the gipsy waif, and *Filina*, the actress. Lucca's *Mignon* is one of the best personations she has as yet given us. It affords no opportunities for costuming, is somewhat barren in melodies, but is extremely dramatic, and in this respect the music is exactly adapted to Lucca's broad, firm voice, with its rich and expressive tones. The personation of the passionate, jealous little gipsy, especially in the pathetic passages, was a masterpiece of action. In this personation there was not a trace of the *Favorita*, the *Zerlina*, or the *Marguerite* of Lucca. It was essentially distinct from them all, and in this attribute of losing herself in the character, and not betraying any of her own personal characteristics, is one of the strongest proofs of her transcendent ability as an artist. There is no slighting of the smallest detail, no halt in the action to make points, no slurring over of recitative for the sake of a coming aria. The symmetry and harmony of the character are complete, and Lucca is never Lucca, but always *Mignon*, except in one or two of the entr' actes, where she was peculiarly Lucca, and Kellogg was peculiarly Kellogg. It is hard, therefore, to say in what special point Lucca excelled, since the whole was so natural in its action and conscientious in vocalism. The popular applause was given, however, to the toilet scene, wherein the change from utter wretchedness to forced gayety, and the picturesque gipsy song, were given with marvellous finish and power. The latter fairly brought down the house, and the applause was kept up with such persistent enthusiasm, that Lucca was compelled to repeat the aria. The connoisseur, however, would undoubtedly single out the "Non conosci il bel suol," Goethe's exquisite "Kennst du das Land?" which were sung with infinite tenderness and pathos, and the charming Swallow duet with *Lotario*, which are two of the finest numbers in the opera.

Kellogg's *Filina* is one of her best personations, although we could still wish that there were more of *Filina* and less of Kellogg in it. The character is that of a supercilious, dashing actress, a woman of the world, gay, witty, and sarcastic, heartless, brilliant, and gorgeous. The gorgeousness of the character was made manifest in her toilets, which were elegant, but the real points of the character were only superficially touched after all. The music of the *role*, however, was admirably sung. It is mostly of the bravura style, abounding in brilliant vocal flights, requiring a very high and flexible voice, and thus was as exactly adapted to her as if the part had been written for her. Of the recitative, Kellogg made but little—and indeed it is of but little importance, especially in comparison with the intensely dramatic recitative of *Mignon*, which Lucca gave with such vigorous dramatic power,—but the melodies set to her part were superbly rendered, especially the Polonaise and the "Gai Complimenti." The former won for her a very enthusiastic encore, which she richly deserved for the splendid manner in which she executed the florid difficulties of the aria, as well as for the fine cadenza which she added to it. It was one of the best pieces of pure bravura singing ever heard on our operatic stage. The support of the two artists was very effective. Jamet's personation of *Lotario* was thoroughly artistic, both in its vocal and dramatic features, and Vizzani's *Guglielmo* was very handsomely done, considering the amount of work he has been called upon to do during the season. His promptness and reliability, and especially the painstaking manner in which he does his work, have made him a decided favorite. The other parts, *Frederico* (Sanz), *Giarno* (Dubreul), and *Laerto* (Lyall) were creditably taken, and the orchestra under Maretzek's baton did its work in a very excellent way. A feature of the performance, not down in the bills, was the spirit manifested by the two prima donnas in responding to the calls before the curtain. The delicate rivalry between the two, however, was confined to the stage, as the audience seemed disposed to award its applause in equal measure. The contest ended, however, in a drawn battle, and the serenity of the occasion was not materially disturbed. This evening Kellogg will appear in "Trovatore."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

For a first performance an unusually large audience was in Hooley's Theatre last evening, when the curtain rose on the first act of Robertson's pleasing little comedy of "David Garrick." The piece is essentially Robertsonian in construction, with no very elaborate plot, but sparkling in dialogue and abounding in pleasing incident. It is already familiar to many of our theatre-goers, but not sufficiently so to be excluded from the long list of novelties to many more. It is excellently adapted to the company at Hooley's, whose strength is not miraculous in heavier or more intricate pieces, and devolves no very severe duties upon any one. As a result, the acting is even, and the interest is sustained throughout with little apparent effort. Mr. Blaisdell as *David Garrick* was acceptable, but it is evident that he has not studied the part very closely. He does not appear to realize the humorous points which suggests themselves to the audience, and omits little points of "business" which would greatly enliven the piece. In the assumed drunkenness of the great actor, Mr. Blaisdell is exceedingly uneven,—simulating intoxication in a manner that would commend him as a temperance advocate rather than an actor. His stagger is not a success, and a little more care in his elocution would seem desirable. As *Squire Chivy*, John Dillon gives us a realistic representation. The contrast between the real intoxication of the feeble-minded Squire and the assumed drunkenness of *David Garrick* is so marked as to induce the belief that *David* would not have created a great furore in Chicago. Mr. Dillon enriched the part with a good deal of natural humor, and kept the audience in a delightful condition of merriment without succumbing to the temptation to burlesque. As *Ada Ingot*, Miss Meek was up to the standard of excellence, and assisted in helping the piece smoothly through. Mr. Soggs, as *Simon Ingot*, the careful man of business, prejudiced against actors, and happy in the belief that Shakspeare was not to be compared with him, was commendable. In the concluding scene, however, Mr. Soggs exhibits a weariness of the play, and simmers down to the belief that players are not auxiliaries of the enemy with a very commonplace air. His prejudice yields very much as butter does to the knife with the thermometer in the nineties. A little close study would not be amiss. The minor characters were very fairly given, but the barriers between acting and burlesque are not very attentively observed. There is very little to condemn in the presentation of the play, and much that is to be commended. Those who desire to enjoy an evening cannot do so to better advantage than by visiting Hooley's during the present week. "David Garrick" is supplemented by the roaring farce "His last Legs," with John Dillon as *O'Callahan*.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

If agreeable expectations were excited by the entertaining synopsis of Gilbert's famous mythological comedy of "Pygmalion and Galatea," which was given in Sunday's TRIBUNE, it is safe to say that those expectations were more than realized by every lady and gentleman in the large and refined audience which saw the first production of the piece last evening at the Academy of Music. A reading of the sketch in question is to the acted play what a cheap chromo is to the original copy of a great artist's *chef d'œuvre*. It conveys merely a vague suggestion of the grand perfection of the thing it aims to represent—a faint approach to the work itself. "Pygmalion and Galatea" was written for the eye and ear of the true connoisseur. None but dramatic art patrons of the highest taste and discrimination can hope to enjoy thoroughly a thing so utterly unlike the ordinary pattern of stage productions. It is a play for intelligent and refined auditors to properly appreciate and admire—a play which drew all Boston for five weeks to see it, and which ought to be seen by every lady and gentleman of culture in Chicago. To ears no less nice should be committed the brilliant conceits and delicate satires with which it abounds. It is an epitome of neat and spicy originality in plot and dialogue throughout, a stage picture as novel as it is exquisitely beautiful. Having already done what written description can to furnish some idea of the story, it only remains to speak of the manner in which the story is told by those into whose mouths its lines are put. The character of *Galatea*, as portrayed by Miss LeClercq, is one of singular beauty—that of a lovely statue given the added loveliness of life and breath, motion and passion; "born but yesterday," and *so* deliciously ignorant of the world. As nearly as any woman can ever hope to arrive at so impossible an ideal in the present age, Miss LeClercq has grasped the conception of the untutored *Galatea*, and, with the aid of her highly cultivated art, she has painted the picture in rare and exquisite colors, investing it with a meaning such as is seldom spoken by pictures of the stage kind. She makes one faithfully believe that *Pygmalion's* miraculous creation would have looked and acted just as she does; and if the imagination of the nineteenth century proves unequal to the effort of believing such a creature possible, she at least makes us fervently wish for such a possibility. None but an actress of extraordinary capability could hope to seize and hold the curious individuality of the character; certainly none less beautiful and womanly than she would venture upon so free and unaffected a representation of the liberty which art has justified in all ages. Clumsier hands, and those less consciously pure, would make sad and distasteful work of the Greek sculptor's model. Her dramatic power, not less than her personal attractions, finds ample scope for exercise. In the opening scene with *Pygmalion*, from whom she learns some of the peculiarities of the great world into which she has been so suddenly ushered, and to whom she puts some of the queerest questions and makes the queerest of comments, she was *naive* and charming to a delicious degree; and still more so in the interview with *Chrysos*, which is the most humorous in the play; while the heart-broken pathos of the scene in which she speaks for *Cynisca*, and learns that *Pygmalion* hates and curses her for the mischief she has innocently caused, was given with a wonderful depth of feeling in tone and action. The impersonation never ceases to enthrall by its delicacy and grace, its sadness and its tenderness.

The manner in which the other characters were taken reflects great credit upon the resources of the Academy company. Mr. Herne, as *Pygmalion*, manifested a thorough understanding of the *role*, which he rendered with an admirable blending of force and naturalness. His lines were spoken with nice accuracy and judicious effect. As the bluff soldier, *Leucippe*, Mr. Mordaunt was in his best vein of reading and action, and Mr. Johnson gave a good representation of *Chrysos*, the shoddy patron of art. Miss Waite, as *Cynisca*, was excellent in the main. She hardly reached the force and dramatic power requisite in the delivery of the curse. A sweet and charming *Myrine* was that of Miss Ada Gilman; and the part of the strong-minded *Daphne* was well looked and acted by Mrs. Carhart.

In the elaborate attention paid to the scenery and costumes in "Pygmalion and Galatea" the management is entitled to high praise. The rich dresses and stage settings show a liberal outlay, and the scenic artists are entitled to no small share of the commendation. A most remarkable and beautiful illusory effect is introduced in producing the closing tableau of the "Fading Statue," which was heartily *encored* last evening. The piece will be continued throughout the week, including the Wednesday and Saturday matinees, and we can only repeat that it should be seen and enjoyed by every lady and gentleman of culture in Chicago.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Gold, Bond, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—Money was active and close, ranging from 7 to 1-16, with late business at 7 gold. There is considerable demand from the West for legal tenders, which is slowly draining the reserve in the banks here. The failure of the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase bonds also aids in keeping money active. Prime discounts are 8 to 10. The London money market is easy at 3@3½.

STOCKS.

The stock market was weak and lower, with the exception of Lake Shore. The only partial success of the Syndicate is the reason assigned for the general tone of the market. The money market is very much under the control of speculators, and it is said to be their purpose to keep it active, until stock prices decline or a large short interest is obtained. There is to be an important meeting of the Erie people to-morrow. The *Evening Express* says: "There was a rumor this afternoon that the annual report of the Erie Railway would be a very favorable exhibit, and that figures would show the Company earned a regular dividend on the preferred stock and 5 per cent on the common." The upward movement in Lake Shore is ascribed to the "bull" movement in Erie. The *Evening Post* says: "A report is current that the Union Pacific Company will not be able to pay the March interest on the income bonds. We give no credit to the story, as it was probably started for speculative purposes." The coal stocks are attracting more attention in consequence of an expected increase in the demand for both anthracite and bituminous coals under the decreasing supply of coal in England and the high prices there. In regard to Western Union, it is remarked that Horace F. Clark happened to be on the Executive Committee, and empowered to act in an emergency, and was thereby enabled to foil the plans of his father-in-law. Had it not been for the sale of that 15,000 shares, it is probable the stock would to-day be selling above par.

GOLD

opened higher, but declined, ranging from 114⅛ to 113⅞.

Foreign exchange was heavy and lower. There is a better supply of Southern and bankers' bills. The high premium on gold and high rates of exchange are very favorable for the exporters of domestic produce, particularly cotton. It is reported that one of the prime drawers on London has negotiated five millions of bonds of the Gilbert Elevated Railway.

BONDS.

Government bonds were firm on small transactions. It is generally believed that the Syndicate have not succeeded in selling more than one-third of the new loan. The German bankers oppose it because the arrangement was made with the Barings and Rothschilds, through their American houses, having branches in London and Paris. For months past there has been a standing offer on the part of the Rothschilds to float this loan on practically the same terms as those given to the first Syndicate. This offer was not only rejected, but the Secretary of the Treasury renewed his negotiations through American houses, thus giving them a large slice out of the $6,000,000 profit. It is presumed, therefore, that the English branch of the Syndicate received little or no assistance from the Rothschilds.

PRODUCE.

Flour was quiet and unsettled, closing weak. Wheat was dull, and closed irregular. Choice spring is firmly held. Common is very quiet and tame. Winter is firmly held, but without inquiry. Pork is fairly active and firm, with sales of 150 brls new mess at $14.50 for March and April. New mess is quoted at $14.50 cash. In cut meats a moderate business was done, including 1,000 pickled hams (light) at 11@11⅛c, and 500 pieces smoked meat at 12c for hams and 7⅛c for shoulders. Bacon is firm. For short clear, 7⅛c bid, and 7⅝c asked; 7⅝c is bid for long clear and 7c asked, with 100 boxes reported at this figure. Lard was moderately active and steady, with sales of 500 tierces at 8⅛c for Western for February, and 8⅜c for March.

LEGAL FARES.

A Lively Scene at Champaign—How a Conductor Outwitted a Crowd of Excursionists Who Would Pay Only the Legal Fare.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Feb. 10.—A mob of between fifty and sixty persons, including many school-boys and misses, boarded the passenger train on the Illinois Central Railroad at Ludlow and Rantoul last Saturday, and tendered the conductor the exact legal fare to Champaign, three cents a mile. The money was refused. The party arrived here, feeling highly elated over the unprecedented reduction in passenger fare. When the train from the South arrived they prepared to board her, but were surprised to find all the coaches locked except the rear one. Into it they rushed in high glee. When it came time to start, the train suddenly backed. In the excitement, some wily employe had disengaged the rear coach from the train by pulling out the coupling-pin. The engine was suddenly reversed, and soon a wide gap was made between the "excursionists" and the train, which was now under full headway, while the rear coach, containing the law-abiders, brought up on the side-track. In the evening a majority of them, meek and penitent, procured tickets and went home on the freight trains. Quite a number are here yet, awaiting reinforcements to-day. If the crowd comes a lively time will ensue.

LATER.—The train from the north has arrived and brought with it, mostly from Ludlow Station, a mob of nearly 100, largely composed of boys, pressed in by desperate leaders. They have come down to reinforce their comrades, and intend going back at 3:45 p. m. Several hundred men are now at the depot. The excitement is great.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Railroad Commission Slate-Makers Still Busily at Work.

Morgan's Friends Again Urge the Claims of Their Candidate.

Outlines of the House Bill to Provide for the Collection of City Taxes.

No Business Done by the Legislature Yesterday.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INELIGIBILITY.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 10.—Mr. Alexander, of Crawford, introduced a resolution making stockholders in any railroad ineligible to the office of Judge of any court or State's Attorney. It was referred to the Railroad Committee.

SLOW PROGRESS.

There were but twenty-three Senators in their seats this morning, not a quorum, and they adjourned until 2 o'clock. McGrath, Williamson, and Reynolds were there from Cook. The House had seventy-nine members, three more than a quorum, including Washburn, Bradwell, Hopkins, Cullerton, Scanlan, Lomax, Rountree, and Ferrier, who went away with the Committee on State Institutions. The order of business was gone through with and was begun again. But two Committees, the Judiciary, and Enrolled and Engrossed Bills, reported, which led the Speaker to admonish Chairmen of Committees of the necessity of working and laying before the House some business for its consideration. The hint was timely. Little work has been done in the Committees of either House, and no inclination to push legislation with ordinary velocity has been manifested. Members are doing nothing, which may be a good thing for the people, but they should finish up doing nothing and adjourn *sine die*. The continued absence of members, and their idleness when here, is simply shameful, and should make the legislators blush to their eyes every time they draw pay they have not earned.

JURY FEES.

The bill abolishing the fees of jurors in Coroner's cases was lost to-day by a vote of 66 to 13, the constitutional number not voting. A motion to reconsider was entered.

THE WAREHOUSE COMMITTEE.

Several Senators waited upon the Governor early this morning, to urge the nomination of Colonel Morgan, in the interests of the farmers. One of the gentlemen on coming out stated they got no satisfaction, and his impression was, the Governor paid no heed to their application, and would not send in Mr. Morgan's name. The same gentleman felt wrothy, and observed that there would be "a heated locality to pay, and no pitch hot during the entire administration" Morgan did not get in. The disposition to coerce the Governor is strong and unreasonable. Some threaten that no Commission without Morgan will be confirmed. That is nonsense. The Governor will no longer submit to Senatorial dictation, but have something to say on his own account, and maintain the independence and dignity of his office. He will undoubtedly stand by the next nominations until confirmed or rejected. Just as soon as it became known that there would be a new deal, the old applications began to return, and telegrams and petitions on their behalf were sent to the Governor. This morning petitions for Clinton C. Buell, with printed headings, were received, but, although Mr. Buell has thousands of names on petitions, men will not become responsible for him. The Senators decline to recommend him, though the farmers are clamorous for his success. Mr. Richards is being pushed from Chicago in place of Mr. McCrea. Senator Canfield has done his best for Judge Parks, of Aurora, but he stands no show, and instead will probably be Republican candidate for Circuit Judge in his district. Colonel Boyd's friends hope that he will run in, and are behaving themselves with unusual decency. Linegar seems to have dropped entirely out of sight. The names mentioned this morning are ex-Senator Adams, of Stephenson; Mr. Benjamin, of McLean, who served in the Constitutional Convention, and was of counsel in the Railroad case tried at Bloomington, and W. C. Flagg, ex-Senator. Another state is John P. Reynolds, of Cook; ex-Senator Boyd, and Flagg. The Governor would have sent in the new names this morning, but for want of a quorum in the Senate. If the Governor would nominate one minority man on the Board, the opposition would support all his nominations. He might do worse.

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Judicial Department Committee to inquire into the expediency of publishing the first 47 volumes of the Supreme Court Reports, the edition to contain from 1,000 to 2,500 volumes.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD LANDS.

Senator Casey has prepared a bill to compel the Illinois Central Railroad to offer its unsold lands for sale at public vendue at least twice a year, and to keep up the sale so long as two dollars an acre is bid.

CONVICT LABOR.

Mr. Scanlan, of Cook, introduced resolutions setting forth that the Penitentiary Commissioners had let prison labor "to manufacturers whose business was purely local, thereby doing injury to the workingmen who are living in the vicinity of the prison, by which act the State discriminates in favor of a portion of her people to the injury of a large number." The Penitentiary Committee was instructed to report to the House "some plan which shall govern the Penitentiary Commissioners in their letting the convict labor, which shall bear equally on all the people of the State." The resolution was adopted without question. The House would have adopted anything this morning. To carry out Mr. Scanlan's idea in full, all labor in the Penitentiary would have to be abolished, which would cost the State somewhere in the neighborhood of a million dollars a year.

THE ADAMS COUNTY DISTRICT.

It seems that the Liberals of Quincy are willing to concede the election of Mr. Bushnell's successor to the Republicans, but that Adams County outside the city is opposed to such magnanimity. In case a Republican is elected it will be General Hibbard.

LECTURE.

The use of the hall was granted to "Eli Perkins," the new Artemus Ward, for a lecture to the members to-morrow evening.

RAILROAD POLICE.

Mr. Whiting will introduce a bill providing for a State Police, to be at the command of the Governor, who shall send them on railroad trains when he has reason to believe there will be a row or riot. Mr. Whiting thinks there is danger of riots, that the country is fearfully excited over the railroad question, and there is no telling what may happen. The police are to travel on trains, and arrest railroad officials who put passengers off cars for refusing to pay higher than the rate regulated by law, and to arrest passengers if they violate law, by refusing to pay any fare, for instance. Who will pay the fare of the policemen, and has the State any right to compel railroads to carry them for nothing?

NEW BILLS.

Mr. Lemma introduced a bill to force foreign insurance companies in this State to loan money in the State or withdraw from it; Mr. Bradwell to legalize the election of women, married or single, to school offices, and a bill similar to the English Common Law Procedure act, to simplify the pleadings, and Mr. Snow to allow any rate of interest agreed upon between lender and borrower.

COLLECTION OF MUNICIPAL TAXES.

The general Revenue law passed at the last session does not in any positive manner recognize any city officer having a right to assess or collect municipal taxes. It would seem to be necessary with the County Clerk whether he should turn over separate books to the City Collector for the collection of city taxes, or extend them on the books of the Town Collectors. The bill introduced by Mr. Halpin in the House, which is now before the Joint Committee on Municipal Affairs, is intended to place the matter of city taxation beyond any doubtful construction of law. The bill introduced by Mr. Casey, known as Mayor Medill's bill, is simply a curative measure, and legalizes the assessments made by city authorities under the provisions of their charters for the taxes of 1872 now in course of collection. It also provides for the collection of back taxes for prior years which have been in litigation. Mr. Halpin's bill proposes to allow the legislative authorities in cities to regulate the assessment, levy, and collection of taxes for municipal purposes, and for the purpose of making improvements in incorporated cities, towns, and villages. It provides for the sale of lots and lands, for delinquent taxes, by the County Treasurer, as required in the Constitution. Under the General Revenue law the assessment in Chicago would require a per cent of seventy-five mills to realize the revenue required for city purposes. The Charter limits the per cent to twenty mills. Grave doubts exist in the minds of some of the ablest lawyers as to whether the Revenue law has repealed the City Charter in this particular. In a matter of so much importance it is well that the Committee who have the bill in charge should give to it the most careful consideration. The Committee meets to-morrow, when Mr. Tuley will be present to represent the city authorities of Chicago; and other cities having been notified, it is expected that many of them will be represented.

IN THE SENATE.

The Senate met at 2 o'clock, and enjoyed an hour's fun while the Sergeant-at-Arms was arresting absentees. A bare quorum was found. Senator McGrath offered a resolution similar to the Scanlan resolution in the House relative to convict labor in the Penitentiary. It was postponed for a week. Senator Lee introduced a bill making stockholders of corporations personally liable. Senator McGrath will introduce a bill permitting the Common Council of cities to fix the salaries of all city and town officers at the time of the annual appropriation, said salaries not to be increased or diminished during the ensuing municipal year. It is an Emergency bill, and will particularly affect Chicago officials.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 10,

NO QUORUM.

The Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock a. m., Senator WHITING presiding.

A call of the Senate was ordered, showing 23 Senators present—no quorum.

A motion to adjourn was lost, and subsequently the Senate adjourned until 2 o'clock p. m.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment. Proceedings under call were dispensed with by a vote of 10 to 8. Another call of the Senate was ordered, and was being carried out when further proceedings were dispensed with.

UNPAID TAXES.

A partial report was presented by the Special Committee to whom was referred the question of neglect to pay taxes by the Pullman Palace Car Company. The Committee wavered, referring the matter to the Railroads Committee. The report was ordered printed.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL BILL.

By consent, Senator CASEY introduced a bill for an act to compel the Trustees of the Illinois Central Railroad to comply with their trust. Read a first time and ordered to a second reading, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

PETITIONS.

By Senator HENRY—From citizens of Henry County against repealing the Liquor law. Referred to the Committee on Miscellany.

Senator GUNDLACH presented a petition from citizens of Kane County asking the repeal of the law. Same reference.

Several more petitions for and against repealing the Liquor law were received and referred.

RESOLUTIONS.

By consent, Senator CUMMINGS introduced a resolution requesting each Senator to provide the Chairman of the Judicial Apportionment Committee with a list of the counties comprising his present Judicial District, and the names of the counties he desires placed in his proposed Judicial District. Adopted.

Senator McGRATH introduced a resolution requiring the Penitentiary Commissioners to change the mode of letting convict labor, so as to make such labor less locally competitive than at present. Consideration postponed until Monday next.

CORPORATIONS.

By consent, Senator LEE introduced a bill for an act to amend an act concerning corporations. Ordered to a second reading, and referred to the Committee on Corporations.

STANDING COMMITTEES' REPORTS.

The Banks and Banking Committee reported back Bill 181, to establish savings banks, asking that it be printed. So ordered.

The Geology and Science Committee reported back a substitute for Bill No. 55, providing for the publication of the State Geologist's report. The bill was ordered to a second reading and referred.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

House bills were read a second time.

RESOLUTIONS.

The House rescinded its resolution appointing a Committee in the Bummel case, it having adopted a joint resolution, providing for a Committee for the same purpose.

Mr. ALEXANDER offered a resolution providing that no person shall be eligible to the office of State's Attorney, Attorney General, Circuit Judge, or Supreme Judge, who is a stockholder in any railroad company. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. CULLERTON. A resolution in relation to protect witnesses in criminal cases who cannot give bail for their appearance. Adopted.

By Mr. SAWYER—In relation to the publication of Supreme Court decisions, asking that a law be enacted authorizing the publication of 2,000 copies of the first volume. Adopted.

Mr. SCANLAN offered a resolution asking the Penitentiary Commissioners, in letting contracts for convict labor, to interfere as little as possible with other laborers.

By Mr. BRADWELL.—To simplify the forms of pleadings; also, to authorize the election of women to school offices.

By Mr. SAWYER—To provide for the redemption of real estate sold under trust.

By Mr. JONES—Relative to the service of subpœnas.

By Mr. LANE (Hancock)—Concerning the publication of legal notices.

By Mr. McGEE—To amend the School law.

By Mr. MOORE (Marshall)—To amend the act in regard to the administration of estates.

By Mr. MOORE (Adams)—In relation to the collection of taxes in cities of certain class.

By Mr. SNOW—To amend the act legalizing 10 per cent interest when agreed upon between parties.

FEE BILL.

House bill No. 185, repealing Section 45 of the act fixing fees of State and other officers was read a third time. No quorum voting, a motion was made to reconsider. Carried.

CALL OF THE HOUSE.

It appearing that there was no quorum present, a call of the House was ordered, and the following members answered to their names:

Alexander (Crawford),	Freeman,	Golden,	Moore (Adams),
Alexander (Montgomery,)	Moffitt,	Mulvaney,	Grant,
Neville,	Anderson,	Halpin,	Oberly,
Orendorff,	Ballow,	Hart,	Plowman,
Barkley,	Harvey,	Rountree,	Bishop, Edgar),
Ray,	Savage,	Blakeley,	Henry,
Sawyer,	Bocock,	Hildrup,	Scanlan,
Bradwell,	Hoiles,	Shaw,	Branson,
Holtenback,	Sheridan,	Bryant,	Hopkins,
Shumway,	Bullard,	Inscore,	Snow,
Casey,	Jacquess,	Starr,	Chambers,
Jackson,	Stewart (Winnebago),	Collins,	Jessup,
Taggart,	Connolly,	Johnston,	Thomas,
Cullerton,	Cronkrite,	Jones,	Lane (Hancock),
Tuley,	Vardeman,	Darnell,	Lietze,
Thornton,	Wallace,	Dement,	Marsh,
Washburn,	Dewey,	Massie,	Webster,
Dresser,	McGee,	Westfall,	Durham,
McLaughlin,	Wymore,	Flanders,	Middlecoff,
Forth,	Moore (Marshall),	Mr. Speaker.	

Freeland,

Showing a quorum present.

LIFE INSURANCE.

Mr. LEMMA introduced a bill to prohibit life insurance companies of other States from doing business in this State, when not authorized by the laws of the State where organized so to do.

Adjourned.

The Oil Regions—Large Strike Near Titusville.

Titusville Pa. (Feb. 7) Despatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

Another large strike has to-day been made a mile and a half south of this city, on property situated near the old Colonel Drake well, the first one struck in the oil regions. It is known as the Hunter No. 2, and although only three feet in the sand, is flowing at the rate of one hundred and fifty barrels a day. Another well, on an adjoining lease, known as the Groesbeck well, was drilled to the third sand rock, to day, and it gives an equally good showing. There are now four wells in this locality, each doing over one hundred barrels per day. The territory lies betwoed, and on a line with, the Church Run and Octave Company developments, and during the early history of the region was all drilled and exhausted. This is the best testimony yet adduced in favor of the theory that old territory will revive after the lapse of time.

Redeem Your Property.

A tax sale notice of part of the lands bought by Asahel Gage will appear in the *Evening Post* next Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. Many lots have been sold where the owners think the taxes all paid. Communications directed to Mr. Gage, No. 163 Washington street, describing lands which he has on his tax records, will receive prompt attention, and answer by mail.

ANOTHER MURDER.

The Body of a Man Found in the Rear of a Kinzie Street Saloon.

The Skull Broken and the Face Fearfully Disfigured.

Death of the Victim at His Residence on Bremer Street Last Evening.

The Saloon-Keeper, His Bartender, and Another Person Under Arrest.

About 12 o'clock Sunday night, while Officers Owens and Maloney were standing at the intersection of their beat on the corner of Kinzie and Desplaines streets, they observed a man running east on Kinzie street, at a rapid pace, and apparently very much excited. They at once hailed him and asked him what was the matter. The man answered that a man was lying in an insensible condition in front of Callaghan's saloon, No. 85 Kinzie street, and that he would die in a few minutes if a physician was not called. The officers directed the man (whose name was Farrall) to the office of Dr. Thibodo, on East Kinzie street, and themselves proceeded to Callaghan's saloon. Upon arriving there they found a crowd gathered around the prostrate body of a man, and disputing as to where they would take him. The officers immediately broke through the crowd, and, upon examining the man, found his face covered with blood, and two large gashes on the right side of the head above the ear, from which oozed brains and clotted blood. Upon questioning the crowd, they were informed that some persons happening in the rear of Callaghan's saloon, found a man lying in an insensible condition at the foot of the steps leading from the saloon, his head immersed in a pool of blood and water. A man was immediately despatched for the officers, while the crowd carried the victim around through an alley to the front of Callaghan's saloon. No one seemed to recognize the man, and all denied any knowledge of the manner in which he had received his injuries.

In a few minutes after the arrival of the officers, O'Callaghan, the keeper of the saloon, came hurriedly east on Kinzie street, and asked, excitedly, the cause of the crowd. Officer Owens told him what was the matter, and said that he must open his saloon and permit them to take the insensible man inside. Callaghan at first refused, but afterward said that, being acquainted with "the boys," as he termed the officers, he would open his doors and allow them to bring the body in.

Upon being exposed to the light it was discovered that blood was oozing from the left ear, the eyes, nostrils, and mouth, and from the gashes on the head brain and blood coozed in large quantities. The face was so covered with blood as to be unrecognizable. The mouth was open, and the eyes set as if death had already set its icy seal upon them. The hands were covered with blood, and, while warm, were clenched so firmly that they could not be opened. The neck-tie and collar were gone, and the neck-button of the shirt torn off. The vest was unbuttoned, and his whole dress gave evidences of a struggle.

The officers washed the blood from his face, and, in the hope of reviving the man, tried to force some liquor down his throat. In this they were unsuccessful, and, although the heart was still pulsating and his flesh warm, they considered him so near dead that they proceeded to lay him out as if he were so.

Soon after the blood was washed from the face of the insensible man, Callaghan, the proprietor of the saloon, exclaimed that he knew him; that he was his half-cousin, and that his name was John Kennall, of No. 151 Bremer street. He also said that he lived with his brother. Two other persons in the crowd corroborated Callaghan's statement.

Upon Officer Owens' suggesting that his brother be sent for, Callaghan objected, saying that there was no use in making so much excitement about the matter. The officers, however, concluded to send for his brother, and he arrived at the saloon about 3 o'clock yesterday morning. He at once recognized the victim as his brother, and arrangements were made to take the dying man to his home. Before they left the saloon, Dr. Thibodo arrived, and, after an examination of the wounds, said the blows which had been inflicted would have been fatal, and that the gashes could not be the result of a fall. He also said that the man could not live long, which opinion was sustained by his death yesterday evening at 7 o'clock.

Kennally's brother says that he never carried any money on his person, and when found he had but a trifling amount in his pockets. He was in good circumstances, having quite a large amount of money out at interest, and holding a position which brought him a good salary. His brothers are quite offended at Callaghan's arrest, whom they believe to be entirely innocent in the affair. But the blood on the threshold of Callaghan's saloon is in such a spot that it must have fallen there when the door was open, and when Kennally was discovered the door was closed. This certainly warrants the arrest of Callaghan, even excluding all other proofs of his complicity.

It seems probable that Kennally was the victim of a drunken brawl. This theory is sustained by the testimony of Officer Schmidt. The detectives are on the track of the persons who engaged in the afternoon fight, and it is believed that among them will be found the murderer or murderers of poor Kennally.

A Singular Dream Accounted For.

From the Washington Chronicle.

About ten months ago we published an account of what appeared to be a very remarkable fulfillment of a dream. In a business letter, dated March 25, 1872, received by Hon. Horatio King from a Mr. J. C. Clymore, of Vienna, Ill., occurred the following words:

"I feel distressed this morning by reason of something uncommon. I have dreamed for four successive nights of being murdered. I have very little confidence in dreams, but this is so singular."

Almost simultaneously with the reception of this letter appeared a telegraphic paragraph in one of our city papers announcing that one "J. C. Clymer" had been murdered near Vienna, Ill., and soon after, in response to an inquiry, Mr. King received a letter from a citizen of Vienna, stating that Clymore was missing; that his horse had returned home riderless and wounded, and that marks of a severe struggle were found in the road near the spot where Clymore had last been seen. Against this strong circumstantial evidence that Clymore had been foully dealt with, there came, a week or two later, the testimony of a young man named Simpson, who professed to have seen the missing man at Cairo. The suspicion thus awakened, that the narration of the dream, the wounding of the horse, etc., had been a ruse of Clymore's to cover his disappearance, has at length been confirmed, as appears from the following statement in a letter just received by Mr. King from a gentleman residing in Wool, Pope County, Ill.:

"John C. Clymore has returned home. He says he will stay at home if the people will let him stay. It is doubtful whether the people *will* let him stay."

LAURA FAIR.

A Report of Her Lecture in Sacramento.

Sacramento (Jan. 29) Correspondence of the San Francisco Chronicle.

Mrs. Fair, after having advertised freely and billed the town thoroughly, succeeded last evening in attracting to Hamilton Hall an audience. Those who had to disburse the sum of $1 only numbered 100. The females, who were admitted free, constituted the majority. The national flag was again brought into requisition as a cover to the stand, and relieved the otherwise bare platform. At 8 o'clock, after the audience had demonstrated their impatience by sundry poundings upon the floor, the lecturess made her appearance.

She was dressed in black silken train, black velvet jacket, lace collar, ear-rings of jet, and white flowers in her luxuriant curls. A band of jet braids hung from her neck, and a black lace scarf hung from her shoulders. Without being introduced by any one, and with perfect self-possession, she advanced to the stand, and said that she would proceed to deliver the lecture which had so frightened the wolves in the fold of San Francisco. The first half hour of the lecture was a verbatim repetition of what Mrs. Fair saw fit to call a synopsis of her lecture on Saturday evening last. It may be briefly summarized as commencing with an apology for murder, under the guise of a plea for justice, and an indiscriminate assault upon the editors and clergymen of San Francisco. After having closed this portion with the same abuse of Rev. Dr. Cunningham as before, with perhaps the addition of some degree of intensity, she passed to the consideration of her two juries. She said of the first that they were entertained in the most lavish manner at the expense of the State. They were taken to the Cliff House to horse-races, and night after night to the California Theatre, when such plays as "Othello," "Macbeth," and "Lucretia Borgia" were performed at the behest of their masters, in order to fit them for the work which it was intended that they should do. Their verdict was arrived at in forty minutes, in order that too much time might not elapse before the intense distress of mind of married men should be relieved. Yet the venal, degraded press of San Francisco had not a word to say but in the highest praise of these honorable men, well typified by Brock and Littlefield. It failed, utterly failed, to hold them up to the shame and disgrace which she was sure every honest heart felt it to be.

The second jury she spoke of in terms of the warmest eulogy, asserting that to her certain knowledge they had refused invitations to attend the balls of the California Theatre, and yet the press of San Francisco had never ceased to pour calumny upon those brave men who dared to keep within the sanctity of their oaths. Yet, notwithstanding the combined efforts of the press and pulpit, and through the mercy and justice of God as displayed in this jury, she was set free. These noble men refused to convict a woman who had bravely and rightfully vindicated her honor, her womanhood, and her name. (Here, under the direction of an enthusiastic individual with a big stick, who was evidently paid by the job and desirous of earning his coin, a round of applause was successfully engineered.) She next turned her attention to what she called the vultures of the San Francisco press, that glorious band of falsifiers, the interviewers, pronounced every one of the published accounts of conversations purporting to have been had with her false from beginning to end. Her womanly power of vituperative abuse was almost exhausted to find language in which to speak of the reporters, whom she pronounced the champion liars of the nineteenth century, and exquisite gradations in the scale of intelligence between angels and illustrations of the Darwinian theory. She closed this branch of the subject with up-turned eyes and a lifting of her hands in an appeal to God to be merciful to these libels on humanity. Of religious editors she had an utter horror—they were all snakes in the grass. They had claimed that she was too dangerous a woman to be allowed to run at large. They need not have been afraid, for no woman with common sense would want to lay her hands upon one of these psalm-singing editorial imbecilities.

The Rev. Dr. Stebbin next came in for his share of the general slush-throwing. Alexander Campbell and Judge Dwinelle were spoken of in regard to personal and domestic relations in language not fit for publication, but which would be libellous if it appeared. The Rev. Father Vassi was assailed as a snake who lay coiled up in his slime in the Santa Clara College, and the Sisters, who found it expedient at the time of her arrest to request the withdrawal of her child from their school, were characterized as using the forms of religion as a mask to hide the charnel house within. This whole portion of what would be better termed a tirade than a lecture, was conceived and delivered with flashing eyes and snapping emphasis, which evidenced a spirit of vindictive malice toward every one who had ever thought her aught else than an innocent woman in word and deed. She said that San Francisco needed Goat Island to take down its inflated pretensions. Every few moments she would return with renewed vigor to the attack upon what seemed to be her pet aversion, the ministers of the Gospel. It was not, however, the effect which this treatment had upon herself so much as the danger which lay in its example upon society, which she warred against. These ministers were in league with the wealthy betrayers of women, and clasped hands with rakes and libertines who laugh to scorn woman's chastity. They were sly and adroit speculators, in partnership with such pew-holders. She advanced the argument that Sickles and Cole had done more for true morality than all the sermons ever preached, and if men should be applauded as these men were, why should not the women of America have the same right? Was a woman's honor worth less than that of a man? When an American woman, armed with justice, avenged her outraged name, it struck terror to the souls of licentious men greater than the acts of a thousand Sickles or Coles, and proved to the world that they held their honor dearer than their lives. She closed this remarkable platform effort with what she termed the moral of her story—that whenever a ruler in the household betrayed the sacred trust reposed in him, let him be sure that a fatal and terrible punishment would overtake him. The avenging angel would follow his track. She had a right to preach morality as she understood it, and had just expressed it; and in this her opinion was infallible. She disclaimed the charge of free-love made against her, but owned to having loved with all her soul, as every woman has. Woman could not exist without love. She could not help loving, and would not if she could. Deprived of it she was like a flower deprived of sunshine, and drooped and died.

The lecture closed with a few words of gratitude for the friends who had been kind to her. During the delivery the half-suppressed sob and a few tears were introduced with fine effect. She wound up with the appeal on behalf of her enemies—Father, forgive them; they know not what they do.

At the close of the lecture which occupied just one hour, a number of persons went forward and shook hands with the lecturess, who appeared to be in excellent spirits. She will probably lecture again before she leaves the city.

A Battle in Texas—Eleven Indians Killed.

From the San Antonio Herald, Jan. 25.

During the early part of last week a squad of some twenty Indians came down through Uvalde into Medina County, and it seems that, when they got as far down as they desired, they divided,—part going farther west, and the balance, some eleven in number, took their course back, taking with them all the best horses in their route. They killed an old man named E. Whitley, and another named McCrea, on Black Creek. They took several horses from Wurzbach, Montel, Judge Noonan, Larnon, and Bothman, and near the Hondo they came upon a Mexican, whom they shot through the lower part of the body, and, seeing himself surrounded by so many Indians, fell over and feigned himself dead. The Indians took the clothes from him and left; but, after they had gone some 300 yards out of sight, the Mexican ran to the camp of some cow-hunters near by and gave the alarm. The cow-boys were soon on the trail, and overtook them on Friday last in camp, after a long chase, in the Sabinal canon, and after a short fight the Indians desired to surrender. They were given to understand that there was no surrender in the programme, and so the fight continued until the last Indian was killed, eleven in number. Many of the horses of the Indians were killed in the fight, and the animals taken away by the Indians were so badly broken down that they were left to recuperate.

This must be sad news when received by the Indian Department at Washington; but it is time the people were taking these matters into their own hands. The "Quaker Policy" has played out.

Oakes Ames.

Washington Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

Oakes Ames in particular deems it a part of his duty to dictate the evidence, and in case the witness does not follow directions, to administer a caustic lecture freely interspersed with oaths. I happened to be part of the audience in one instance, while this worthy was fulfilling this duty, for I suppose it must be a duty, as the action was brought to the attention of the Committee, and they have not evinced any desire to protect witnesses from the insults of this creature. Mr. Spence, a former employe of the Company, was brought here as a witness before the Wilson Committee, and as he was asked the question "whether he did not feel contaminated by associating with these people, knowing as he did their corrupt practices," very properly replied that he did not feel altogether in that place. Now I would like to know what man would not feel not only contaminated, but disgraced. After the completion of the evidence Oakes immediately attacked this witness, although he was under the protection of the Committee, and delivered himself of the following: "Damn you, what do you mean by coming down here and testifying against me, and ain't you a pretty fellow to say that you were contaminated by associating with me and my friends?" Young Spence made a respectful reply, against the wishes of those in hearing.

Pork Packing at Quincy.

QUINCY, Ill., Feb. 10.—The pork packed in this city, up to Saturday night, amounts to 52,000 head. The season's packing will not exceed 55,000 hogs.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—Money was active and stringent, ranging at 7 per cent to 1-16 per day, with late business at 7, gold.

Sterling was heavy and lower at 109 1-16@109¼.

Gold was higher in the forenoon, but lower in the afternoon. The market opened at 114, advanced to 114¼, fell to 113⅞, and closed at 113⅝@114. Loans, 2@7 per cent, to 1-32 for carrying and flat for borrowing. Clearings, $57,000,000; Treasury disbursements, $245,000.

State bonds dull. Missouris very firm.

Railroad bonds firm, with a well-distributed business on the reported large shipments of Central Pacific and Western Pacific bonds to Europe, in view of new funded fives and gold. They have advanced to 104¼ and 93¾ bid, respectively. In consequence of the large sales of Chesapeake & Ohio sixes, the price has been advanced to 87, and interest.

Stocks were irregular and mainly lower, the weakness being most marked between the Second Board and 3 o'clock. The largest transactions and most important fluctuations were in Western Union, Pacific Mail, New York Central, Lake Shore, C. C. & I. C., Union Pacific, and Hannibal & St. Joe. Western Union fell from 91 to 87¾, rose to 89, closed at 88¾. Pacific Mail declined from 75 to 73¾, closing at 74. Erie fell from 69¾ to 65, and closed at 66¼. There were rumors that a dividend on the common and preferred be declared to-morrow. St. Joseph ranged at 50, 51¾ and 50¾; Lake Shore 95¾, 96¾ and 96¾; Union Pacific 35¼, 33¾, 35 and 34¾; New York Central 105¾, 104¾ and 105; Erie 65¼, 64¾ and 65; C. C. & I. C. 43¼ and 43⅞; Ohio & Mississippi 48¾, 47¾ and 47¾; Rock Island 113¼, 113¾ and 113; Wabash 73¾, 72¾ and 73. The market closed weak except for Lake Shore and C. C. & I. C., which were strong. The Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent payable March 1.

Sterling, 109¼.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.			
Coupons, '81	118½	Coupons, '67	116¾
5-20s of '62	115½	Coupons, '68	116¾
Coupons, '64	115½	10-40s	114¾
Coupons, '65	115½	Currency 6s	115
Coupons, '65 (new)	114½	New 5s	113¾
STATE BONDS.			
Missouris	94¾	Virginias, old	45
Tennessees, old	81	North Carolinas, old	33½
Tennessees, new	81½	North Carolinas, new	17
Virginias, new	50		
STOCKS.			
Canton	100	St. Paul pfd	75
W. U. Tel	88½	Wabash	73
Quicksilver	44½	Wabash pfd	85
Adams Express	97½	Fort Wayne	93
Wells Fargo	84½	Terre Haute	10
American Express	68½	Terre Haute, pfd	40
United States Ex	77	Chicago & Alton	115
Pacific Mail	74	Chicago & Alton pfd	116
New York Central	104½	Ohio & Mississippi	47⅝
Erie	66	C. C. & C.	92
Erie pfd	90	C. R. & I. C.	119
Harlem	119¼	Lake Shore	96¾
Harlem pfd	125	Indiana Central	43
Michigan Central	109¾	Illinois Central	120
Pittsburgh	91½	Union Pacific stocks	34¾
Northwestern	81½	Union Pacific land grs	87½
Northwestern pfd	90¾	Central Pacific bonds	104¾
Rock Island	113	Del. Lack. & Western	101
N. J. Central	105	B. H. & Erie	9
St. Paul	83¼		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 10.—11 a. m.—Flour, 29s 6d. Wheat—Winter, 12s 2d@12s 3d; spring, 11s 6d@12s 4d; white, 12s 2d; club, 12s 8d@13s 3d. Corn, 27s 6d@27s 9d. Pork, 61s 6d. Lard, 37s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 10—5 p. m.—Market quiet and unchanged.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Consols, money, 92¼@92¾; account, 92¾@92¾; 5-20s of '65, 92¾; do '67, 93¾; 10-40s, 91¾; new 5s, 90½; Erie, 29¼.

Tallow, 55s 6d.

PARIS, Feb. 10.—Rentes, 56f 5c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 10.—Cotton heavy; middling uplands, 9¾d; Orleans, 10¼d. Sales 10,000 bales; speculative and export, 1,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet; red winter wheat, 12s 2d@12s 3d. Flour, 29s 6d. Corn, 27s 6d@27s 9d.

Beef, 87s. Cheese, 70s. Cumberland middles, 34s.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—The run of all kinds of stock is large, and trade continues dull. There were 8,500 beeves for the week, 5,000 for to-day; 150 cars at One Hundredth street, 94 at Communipaw, and 80 at Weehawken. With just a shade of improvement, no real advance has been established, the markets being glutted with dressed beef. There were only 6 cars Texans to-day sold, at 6¾@6¾c, while many thin Ohio and Illinois steers of 5¾@6 cwt went at 10@10¾c, with a fair supply of tidy steers at 11@11¾c, a moderate run of good cattle at 12@12½c, and a few fat droves at 13@13½c. The very best were selected out at 14c. Retail sales: 2 cars Texas, 5 cwt, 8¼c; 8 cars Illinois, 6¾@6¾ cwt, 11c, 37 lbs per cwt; 6 cars, 1,180 lbs, 10¾c, 56 lbs per cwt; 3 cars, 5¾ cwt, 10c; 2 cars extra, 8¾ cwt, 10¾@14¼c; 5 cars Ohio, 1,011 lbs, 5¾c, 68 lbs per cwt; bulls, 4@4½c; 4 cars Kentucky, 7¾ cwt, 11@13½c. The stock was nearly all sold.

SHEEP—Total receipts, 24,200, with 6,400 to-day. There is more doing, but at no better prices. 3 cars Illinois, av 80 lbs, going at 5c; 1 car Ohio, av 83 lbs, at 6c; 1 car, av 93 lbs, at 7c; 7 cars Canada, av 124 lbs, at 8c. Thin lots sell at 4½c.

HOGS—Total receipts, 49,200, or twice as many as last week. There were 76 cars in yesterday and to-day, with more expected. No sales alive, but they are worth 5¾@5¾c; city dressed, 6c for heavy; 6¼c for 200 lbs; 6¾c for 160 lbs, and pigs, 7c. There were 11,000 Western dressed during the week. Quotations, 5¾@6c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—The severe cold has materially checked the business in woolens, and jobbers distribute sales are confined to staple cotton goods. The commission agents for cottons have long orders ahead for future delivery, and stocks are very light in first hands. The market rules strong and regular for all descriptions of cottons, but prices are unchanged. Woollens rule quiet, with a moderate demand for fancy cassimeres and suitings for Western jobbers. Satinets, jeans, and doeskins are dull. Foreign goods are very quiet, except for staple worsted fabrics. White goods are quiet but firm, with an advancing tendency.

Pittsburgh Live Stock Market.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 10.—CATTLE—Very dull; arrivals heavy; best, 6¼@6¾c; stockers, 3@4c; common, 4¾@5¾c.

SHEEP—Nothing doing; arrivals heavy; no quotations.

HOGS—Market dull; arrivals fair; Philadelphia, $4.90@5.10; Yorkers, $4.60@4.70.

Philadelphia Live Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.—BEEVES—Dull; market favors buyers. Extra Pennsylvania and Western steers, $7.50@8.00; fair to good, $6.00@7.00; common, $4.50@5.50. Sales, 3,400.

SHEEP—Fair demand at 6¼@8c. Sales, 9,000.

HOGS—Fair demand at $7.25. Sales, 550.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 10.—Crude petroleum quiet and firm at $2.20@2.25 per bbl at Parker's Landing, equal to 6@6¼c per gallon here; refined quiet and firm at 16¾@17c for car lots.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—COTTON—Dull; middling uplands, 21¼c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and heavy; receipts, 9,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $6.20@6.50; common to good extra, $7.15@7.40; good to choice, $8.00@8.30; Ohio, $7.40@10.50; white wheat extra, $8.60@10.40; St. Louis, $7.80@13.35. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat very dull and unchanged; receipts, 4,000 bu; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.70 asked, $1.60 bid; winter red, $1.90@2.00. Rye, barley, and malt unchanged. Corn firmer; receipts, 11,000 bu; old mixed Western afloat, 65¼@65½c; do in store, 64¼@64½c; new mixed, 65¼@66c; yellow, 68¾@67c. Oats more active and firm; receipts, 8,000 bu; new Western mixed afloat, 53@54½c; do in store, 53¾c; white Western, 54@56c.

Eggs—Dull.

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee very strong; Rio, 17@20c. Sugar firmer and in good demand; Centrifugal, 9¾@9¾c. Molasses steady; New Orleans, 75@76c. Rice steady.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 9c; refined, 20c.

TURPENTINE—Dull at 58¾c.

STOCK OF GRAIN in store:

Wheat, bu	955,000
Corn, bu	3,196,000
Oats, bu	959

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 10.

In the local money market there is very little change from the condition of last week. Currency is going out freely into the lumber districts and the wheat-raising sections, and country banks in both quarters are still asking for accommodations. Some of the banks report deposits increasing a little, and the general supply of loanable funds seems to be increasing some, though, as indicated above, the activity of the demand for accommodation prevents any marked progress toward ease, and in the open market the rates of discount on commercial paper range from 12 to 18 per cent per annum.

Exchange was a little firmer to-day, with sales between banks at 60c per $1,000 discount.

Notwithstanding the favorable reports in regard to the prospective success of the Syndicate, the price of the new 5 per cents has declined over 1 per cent in gold during the last ten days. When gold was 113, the bonds were quoted at 113¼ in currency; but to-day, with gold at 114, the average price of the bonds has been only 113, which leaves the gold price only 99, including interest, since the first of the month. It is thought by some that the Syndicate were instrumental in putting up the price of gold in order to carry up the price of bonds. This, however, is not a logical conclusion, and we should rather suspect the rise in gold was made by the enemies of the Syndicate.

THE DECREASE OF SPECIE IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following statistics of the comparative exports of specie from New York and San Francisco show that during the last six years just about one-fourth of the total exports of specie from the United States go from the port of San Francisco, while the other three-fourths go from the port of New York:

Year.	At New York.	At San Francisco.	At the two ports.
1872	$70,640,000	$25,270,000	$95,910,000
1871	61,980,000	9,200,000	71,180,000
1870	58,130,000	19,540,000	77,670,000
1869	32,110,000	24,830,000	56,940,000
1868	70,840,000	13,970,000	84,810,000
1867	51,800,000	18,320,000	70,120,000

As there is scarcely any specie movement from other United States ports, the aggregate of $95,910,000 shown above represents the whole export for 1872, which is also shown to be $24,730,000 more than in 1871. The production of precious metals has increased very largely since 1869, owing to the discoveries of silver and the increase in the production of that metal, which now constitutes nearly one-third of the total annual product of precious metals. The total product of both gold and silver in 1872 is estimated at about $70,000,000, and the export of $95,910,000 shows that the stock of specie and bullion in the country must have been largely diminished. This supposition is sustained by the fact that the United States Treasury, which is the only considerable accumulation of specie in this country, and at all times comprises at least four-fifths of the stock in the United States, is much smaller now than a year ago. On Jan. 1, 1873, the Treasury held only $74,300,000, against $111,400,000 on Jan. 1, 1872, and only $62,342,604 on Feb. 1, 1873, against $103,371,780 on Feb. 1, 1872. If we compare the exports of specie and bullion with the estimated production of precious metals, the stock in the United States has been diminished at least $25,000,000 in a year. If we take the amount held in the Treasury, the decrease has been $40,000,000. The difference between the two estimates is explained by the fact that while silver, of which very little ever goes into the Treasury vaults, has been accumulating in this country, gold has been diminished very largely, and the decrease in the entire stock of gold in the country is probably all of $40,000,000.

The fact of this unquestionable decrease of the stock of specie in the country, concurrent with an increase of at least $10,000,000 in the annual production of precious metals in the United States, is worthy of special attention in connection with the fact that, in his annual message three years ago, the President took the view, and expressed his belief, that Providence had given the nation a "strong box" over on the Pacific Coast, which would enable us to resume specie payments, or something to that effect. It appears, therefore, that if we take the President's special dispensation view of the matter, the Providential increase of the production of precious metals in the last two years has been the means of simply diverting for a time the disasters that would have resulted from the blind persistency of our legislators in not taking some steps initiatory to putting our financial affairs on an honester basis than the present daily lie of calling a greenback "a dollar," and, if we adopt the President's view of the matter at all, it can only be on the ground of the sinister and ill-natured adage that "Providence takes care of the fools." In spite of the increased production of specie, we are getting further and further from specie redemption of the greenbacks, as is shown by the very latest action of the Conference Committee on the new Coinage bill, in adopting Secretary Boutwell's idea of exporting all the silver as well as the gold, by their favorable report on a proposed law for the coinage of a "trade dollar" of silver expressly for exportation.

THE NATIONAL BANKS IN 1871 AND 1872.

The abstract of the reports made to the Comptroller of the Currency, showing the condition of the National Banks in the United States at the close of business on Friday, the 27th day of December, 1872, compare as follows with the corresponding returns of last year:

	Dec., 1871.	Dec., 1872.
Capital	$459,975,866	$478,176,252
Surplus fund	101,567,153	110,830,107
Profits undivided	48,504,333	56,106,807
Due stockholders	$610,047,352	$645,113,166
On percentage	132.56 pr ct.	135 per ct.

The comparative strength of movement Dec. 16, 1871, and Dec. 27, 1872, is as follows:

	Dec. 16, 1871.	Dec. 27, 1872.
Deposits in gross	$596,092,913	$592,311,460
Less clearing items	128,307,087	106,626,174
Net deposits	$467,785,826	$488,685,286
Net to banks	24,184,635	34,095,408
To Treasury	19,783,946	12,427,905
Circulation	318,043,811	332,619,758
Demand liabilities	$829,797,348	$867,858,357
Gold and greenbacks	146,814,335	140,016,470
Pro rata	17.70 pr ct.	15.21 per ct.

EXCHANGING BONDS.

It is semi-officially stated that the Comptroller of the Currency will hereafter exchange no bonds now held as security for anything except the new 5 per cents. If, therefore, a National Bank wishes to exchange any of its securities now on deposit, it must first call in enough of its circulation to present at the Treasury and take up its present securities, then deposit other bonds, and run its chance of getting circulation again. This latter plan is impracticable, and it may, therefore, be safely assumed that any changes made necessary in the securities now on deposit for circulation will only be to replace present bonds with the new fives.

THE CALLED BONDS.

The following is the official list of the numbers of the $100,000,000 of five-twenty bonds called in on which interest will cease June 1, 1873. These bonds were issued under the act of Feb. 25, 1862. This call includes all the remaining bonds of the second series, and $50,397,500 of the third series of coupon issues. The designations are as follows:

SECOND SERIES.

Denominations.	Numbers on bonds.	Amount of bonds.	Par Value.
$50	10,776 a 27,798	10,560	$528,000
$100	25,936 a 66,646	26,685	2,668,500
$500	16,180 a 41,378	17,410	8,705,000
$1,000	27,444 a 71,259	27,701	27,701,000
Total			$39,602,500

THIRD SERIES.

Denominations.	Numbers on bonds.	Amount of bonds.	Par Value.
$50	1 a 12,876	9,010	$450,500
$100	1 a 41,030	29,620	2,962,000
$500	1 a 20,744	16,654	8,327,000
$1,000	1 a 52,273	38,658	38,658,000
Total			$50,397,000
Total both series			$90,000,000

REGISTERED BONDS.

Denominations.	Numbers on bonds.	Amount of bonds.	Par Value.
$50	841 a 1,300	66	$3,300
$100	5,992 a 9,419	782	78,200
$500	2,959 a 5,660	507	253,500
$1,000	13,151 a 22,918	1,780	1,780,000
$5,000	4,103 a 7,265	439	2,195,000
$10,000	4,775 a 9,600	569	5,690,000
Total			$10,000,000
Grand total			$100,000,000

NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

The Central National Bank, of Boston, was organized about two weeks ago with a capital of $500,000.

During the first week of February the following new National Banks were organized in the West:

The First National Bank of Baraboo, Wis.; authorized capital, $50,000; paid in capital, $35,000. D. S. Vittum, President; W. R. Rich, Cashier. Authorized to commence business Jan. 31, 1873.

The Monticello National Bank, Iowa; authorized capital, $50,000; paid in capital, $35,000. S. C. Langworthy, President; John O. Duck, Cashier. Authorized to commence business Feb. 3, 1873.

The Lumberman's National Bank of Muskegon, Mich.; authorized capital, $100,000; paid in capital, $50,000. Chauncey Davis, President; C. C. Billinghurst, Cashier. Authorized to commence business Feb. 3, 1873.

THE FIVE PER CENT FUNDED LOAN.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean having had intimation that the time allowed for receiving subscriptions to the United States 5 per cent funded loan was too short to receive timely action by many banks and other institutions, are able (although the books have closed), under special arrangement with the Syndicate, to receive subscriptions and make exchanges for banks and others, for a limited amount.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	115	115¼
5-20s of '64	115	115¼
5-20s of '65	115¼	115¾
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	114¼	114¾
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	116¼	116¾
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	116¼	116¾
10-40s	114¼	114¾
U. S. 5s (New Issue), ex int	112¼	112¾
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	....	100 & int.
Chicago City 7s	....	99½ & int.
Cook County 7s	....	99½ & int.
Illinois, County and Township 10s	....	95@97½
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	....	109¾-110½
Gold Exchange	....	114
Gold and Gold Coupons	113¾	114

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Monday Feb. 10:

CITY PROPERTY.

Prairie av, bet Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth sts, e f, 25x180 ft, dated Jan. 11; consideration, $10,000.

Pierson st, east of Rush st, s f, 28x71 ft, dated Feb. 6; consideration, $2,900.

Twenty-sixth st, east of and near Wentworth av, n f, 26 ft to Spring st, dated Jan. 17; consideration, $2,758.

Leavitt st, north of and near Van Buren st, w f, Lots 15 and 16, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $4,000.

Lot 62, in s ½ of Blocks 55 and 56, in Sec 19, 39, 14, dated Jan. 31; consideration $600.

Lot 10, of Lots 18 and 19, in Butterfield's Addition, dated Feb. 8; consideration, $2,100.

Mitchell st, between Blue Island av and Margaret st, s f, 24x100 ft, with building, dated Feb. 3; consideration, $2,200.

North Hoyne st, n of and near Le Moyne st, w f, Lots 27 and 28, dated Feb. 6; consideration, $2,000.

Peoria st, between Taylor and Harrison sts, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 5; consideration, $3,125.

Rumsey st, n of and near Jane st, e f, n ½ of s ½ Lots 1 to 3, dated Feb. 10; consideration, $600.

S ½ of s ½ of the above Lots, dated Feb. 10; consideration, $650.

West Twelfth st, s e corner of Wood st, Lot 25, dated Jan. 6; consideration, $1,850.

Hickory st, near Fort st, s f, Lot 58, dated Nov. 9, 1872; consideration, $600.

Thirteenth st, between Wood and Paulina sts, s f, Lot 43, dated Dec. 27, 1872; consideration, $550.

Seymour av, 123 feet south of Thompson st, w f, 25x126 ft, dated Jan. 8; consideration, $450.

Wabash av, 125 6-100 ft north of Thirty-fifth st, w f, 25x174 3-10 ft, dated Feb. 7; consideration, $3,550.

Lot 10 of west ½ Block 5, of east ½ southeast ¼ Sec 18, 39, 14, dated April 8, 1672; consideration, $1,000.

West Monroe st, west of Rockwell st, s f, 26 4-10x123½ ft, dated Nov. 13, 1872; consideration, $1,100.

Lot 47, in Block 1 of Block 19, of east ½ Sec 31, 39, 14, dated Oct. 1, 1872; consideration, $650.

Lot 21, in Block 1 of Sutton's Block 18, Sec 33, 39, 14, dated Feb. 10; consideration, 650.

Lot 44, in Block 7 of Cushman's Block 4, Sheffield's Addition, dated Jan. 1; consideration, $3,000.

May st, bet Randolph and Washington sts, w f, Lot 12, dated Feb. 7; consideration, $3,400.

Lot 47 and e 5 ft Lot 46, in Wilcox's Subdivision in n e ¼ Sec. 13, 39, 13, dated Dec. 13, 1872; consideration, $5,000.

Leavitt st, n of and near Fowler st, w f, Lot 28 and 29, dated Feb. 10; consideration, $1,300.

The premises No. 175 Calumet av, dated Jan. 1; consideration, $16,000.

Lot 78 in Block 42, Sec. 33, 40, 14, dated Feb. 10; consideration, $1,130.

Lots 30 and 31 of w ½ e ½ s e ¼ of n w ¼ Sec. 23, 39, 13, dated Feb. 7; consideration, $300.

Lot 43 in s ½ of Block 49, Sec. 19, 39, 14, dated Feb. 7; consideration, $900.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 395 to 398, of n ½ n w ¼ Sec. 9, 38, 14, dated Dec. 2, 1872; consideration, $3,700.

Lot 43, in Block 12, of Adam Smith's subdivision of the s w ¼ Sec. 36, 39, 13; dated Nov. 1, 1872; consideration, $300.

Lot 6, in Block 5, in same, dated June 17, 1872; consideration, $285.

Lot 5, in Block 3, of Oney White's subdivision in n e ¼ Sec. 9, 38, 14, dated Feb. 10; consideration, $800.

Lots 47 and 48, in Hanson's Block 6, of Lots 34 and 35, Sec. 16, 38, 14, dated Feb. 8; consideration, $1,200.

Hoyne st, 250 ft n of Fifty-first st, w f, 120x124 ft, dated Oct. 23, 1872; consideration, $1,000.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Hyman av, n e corner of Madison st, 80 acres (except railroad) dated Feb. 6; consideration, $157,000.

Crawford av, n w corner of Madison st, 240 acres (except railroad), dated Feb. 6; consideration, $720,000.

Chicago av, n e corner of Hyman av, 80 acres, dated Feb. 6; consideration, $120,000.

Chicago av, s e corner of Hyman av, 40 acres, dated Feb. 6; consideration, $44,000.

The above four transfers are from Joel D. Harvey to The West Chicago Land Company.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 10.

The following were the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past forty-eight hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	5,600	3,084	9,238	3,792
Wheat, bu	32,740	4,550	14,861	2,100
Corn, bu	113,225	80,495	6,679	32,516
Oats, bu	28,260	22,960	16,510	13,243
Rye, bu	8,738	3,387	....	1,558
Barley, bu	13,930	6,980	7,295	5,816
Grass Seed, lbs	143,400	144,374	167,931	136,341
Flax Seed, lbs	....	....	....	....
Broom Corn, lbs	14,370	41,370	4,800	8,280
Cured Meats, lbs	119,200	158,650	2796,564	3268,307
Beef, brls	....	....	201	25
Pork, brls	17	733	769	542
Lard, lbs	139,900	357,860	1068,099	855,499
Tallow, lbs	20,665	28,036	23,000	....
Butter, lbs	39,610	33,155	18,500	20,100
Dressed Hogs, No	6,478	5,264	6,460	4,753
Live Hogs, No	15,359	7,171	5,074	6,809
Cattle, No	215	499	849	1,697
Sheep, No	528	364	1,705	1,649
Hides, lbs	71,020	89,990	126,639	163,870
Highwines, brls	50	414	856	264
Wool, lbs	38,923	140	27,500	13,270
Potatoes, bu	950	3,300	....	....
Lumber, M feet	263	644	900	381
Shingles, M	800	940	625	450
Lath, M	50	255	35	....
Salt, brls	210	1,495	2,127	1,603

Withdrawn from store on Saturday for city consumption: 7,636 bu wheat; 1,039 bu corn; 2,044 bu oats; 2,492 bu rye; 7,142 bu barley. Withdrawn for do during last week: 34,944 bu wheat; 23,540 bu corn; 12,944 bu oats; 8,907 bu rye; 25,541 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 105 cars wheat; 378 cars corn; 44 cars oats; 7 cars rye; 24 cars barley. Total, 558 cars, or 225,000 bu.

The preamble and resolutions submitted by the Directors of (to) the Board of Trade, on Saturday, were voted on to-day and adopted unanimously, except that the following was substituted as the first resolution, on motion of the Directors themselves:

Resolved, That this Board most heartily approve of the proposed construction of such bridges, for the passage of railway trains across the Detroit River, as may be demanded by the necessities of commerce, such bridges to be constructed at such places as will most facilitate trade, and in such manner as to prevent the least possible obstruction to the navigation of said river by vessels engaged in the commerce of the lakes, and under regulations securing such vessels from any extra expense or delay by reason of such bridges.

The leading produce markets were less active to-day, and generally steady, though with an easier tendency in breadstuffs. The markets generally closed tame in comparison with the average tone of the season, there not being buyers enough to meet the volume of offerings. The fault lay exactly where we have oftimes stated it to rest, in the difficulty of procuring transportation sufficient to accommodate anything like the volume of produce that is wanted at the East. And the worst of it is, that there is so much of an accumulation of orders here, that new business stands no chance. Orders to ship, handed in now, may have to wait several weeks before their turn comes to go forward, piling up storage expenses that were not calculated upon by the parties who sent the orders here. Hence, agents are reluctant to buy for shipment, even when they have the orders in their pockets; especially as the blockade of freights makes money so scarce that they find it difficult to carry the property.

The importance of suitable bridging arrangements over the Detroit River will be apparent when we state that it would have made a difference of 1,700 tons per day this season in the shipments of the Michigan Central. That road has averaged about 130 car-loads per day over the river, and its facilities are fully equal to 300 cars daily if the officers were able to get their cars across the river. They would probably be able to increase their daily through traffic to 500 cars per day next winter if they can only get them across the water, to Canadian soil.

In the grocery market there was a fair amount of trading, the number of interior orders being noticeably larger than on Monday of last week, while the attendance of buyers in person is also increasing. In values few changes were reported, a ½c advance in common Rio coffee, an advance of 2c in cloves, and a ½c decline in B and C sugars being the only alterations worthy of note. The dry goods trade was moderate at about former rates. All the leading staples, and seasonable goods generally, are firmly held. There is a continued scarcity of butter, and the better qualities are still working upward. Choice dairy, packed, is now salable at 27@30c, and the demand can not be satisfied even at these prices. Poor to good grades sell any where from 9@24c. Bagging remains firm. The supply of grain bags is still short, and dealers find it difficult to promptly fill orders. Starks are held at 37c, Ludlow at 35½c, Lewiston, at 35c, and American at 33c. Cheese met with a good local and interior demand at former quotations. Coal remains firm and unchanged. The demand for canned goods was satisfactorily active and previous rates were sustained for all articles in the list, save blackberries, which were quoted at $1.90@2.20. There were no changes in the fish and dried fruit markets, a fair amount of trading being done at substantially former rates. The hay market continues dull, for reasons previously noted, viz., the lack of shipping facilities. Hides and leather are firm at unchanged prices. In the oil market the only quotable change was an advance of 2c in turpentine, 80@82c now being asked. Linseed continues firm, as do also lard, whale, sperm, and neats-foot. Carbon was easier.

The lumber trade continues light, and is chiefly confined to a moderate local demand for the common grades of building lumber. Prices are unchanged. There was rather more inquiry for building materials of all kinds, although no decided improvement has taken place, and prices are without perceptible variation. Iron and steel were in moderate demand and firm, Eastern and foreign advices being of a like character. Metals and tinners' stock were unchanged. The market is very firm for tin plate, as prices have again advanced in New York. Wool was quiet, and fleece wools are from 1 to 2c lower. Tub washed remains steady at former quotations. Broom corn was unchanged. The demand is only moderate, and restricted to the better qualities. Hops were quiet, but firm. Seeds were in moderate demand, but owing to large offerings timothy and clover were weak and irregular. Other descriptions were unchanged.

The poultry market was dull. Shippers were buying choice offerings, but the supply was mostly composed of common stock. Prices were weak and declining. Eggs continue scarce and firm. Potatoes were in better supply and good demand at previous prices. Green fruits were in moderate local request. Cooperage was unchanged. Packers' goods sold at Saturday's prices, $1.15 for pork barrels, and $1.65@1.75 for tierces.

Highwines were in moderate request, and a shade firmer, at Saturday's quotations. Sales were reported of 150 brls at 87½c per gallon.

Dressed hogs were in good demand, and averaged 2½@5c higher, the improvement being chiefly on heavy lots, which were wanted by packers, and closed firm at $4.82½ per 100 lbs. Light weights were not so much wanted, but closed firm at $4.90, in sympathy with a reported advance in live hogs at the Stock Yards. Cash sales were reported of 178 head at $4.95; 136 at $4.92½; 890 at $4.90; 511 at $4.85; 2,122 at $4.82½; 49 at $4.80; 60 at $4.75; 5 54 dividing on 200 lbs at $4.82½@4.90; 128 do at $4.80@4.90; 480 do at $4.82½@4.85; 20 do at $4.75@4.80. Total, 5,359 head.

Provisions were only moderately active, at about the same average of prices as on Saturday, though live hogs were again reported higher at the Stock Yards. Mess pork was in fair demand at 10c advance. Lard was weak, averaging 2½c per 100 lbs lower under free offerings, with a poor demand. Meats were steady, but not much inquired for except at diminished quotations; they were firmly held at Saturday's prices. The demand for meats would probably be much larger if transportation could be procured, and owners of meats expect to see this difficulty removed before long, as the railroad officials are now making extra efforts to move the stocks offered; they sent out the enormous quantity of 2,796,564 lbs on Saturday. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller February, $12.20@12.25; do seller March, $12.40@12.45; do seller April, $12.70@12.75; do seller May, $12.80@12.85; prime mess, $10.75@11.00; extra prime, $9.50@9.75. Lard, cash, or seller February, $7.25@7.27½; do seller March, $7.35@7.40; do seller April, $7.55@7.60. Green hams at 8½@8¾c for 16-lb averages, and 7¾@7⅞c for 17-lb averages. Sweet pickled hams 1@1½c above the price of green. Green shoulders, 3⅝c; do rough sides, 5⅝@5½c; do short ribs, 5⅝c; do short clear 6c; dry salted meats quotable at 4c for shoulders; 6@6⅛c for short ribs, and 6¼@6⅜c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 4⅛c. English meats, 6⅝c for Cumberlands; 6¼@6⅜c for short ribs; 6⅛c for short clear; 9½@10c for long cut hams. Bacon is quoted at 5½c for shoulders, 7⅛c for clear ribs, 7⅜c for short clear, all packed. Mess beef, $8.50@9.00; extra mess do, $9.50@10.00; beef hams, $27.00@30.00. City tallow, 7½@7⅝c; grease quotable at 5¼@6⅜c. Sales were reported of 1,000 brls mess pork, seller March, at $12.40; 750 brls do, seller April, at $12.75; 750 brls do at $12.70; 750 tcs lard at $7.27½; 1,000 tcs do at $7.25; 60 tcs do (kettled) at $7.30; 750 tcs lard, seller March, at $7.35; 250 tcs do, seller April, at $7.55; 20,000 lbs shoulders at 4c; 100 boxes do at 4⅛c; 100 boxes Cumberlands on private terms; 450 boxes short ribs at 6⅜c; 400 boxes short clear at 6⅛c; 2,500 pcs green hams (14 lbs) at 9c; 250 tcs sweet pickled hams (16 lbs) at 9⅛c; 65 brls beef hams at $30.00; 50 tcs yellow grease at 5⅛c.

Flour was rather more active than on Saturday, though still quiet, the demand being chiefly from the local trade. The market was firm at former quotations, though New York was reported heavy; the light stocks here at once restrict trade, and cause stiffness in prices. Bran was quoted steady. Sales were reported of 300 brls white winter extras on private terms; 100 brls spring extras at $7.50; 100 brls do (Minn.) at $7.25; 100 brls do (Paragon) at $7.50; 100 brls do (Athlete) at $7.00; 100 brls do at $6.85; 100 brls superfines at $4.50; 25 brls rye (Rock River) at $4.75; 24 brls buckwheat at $8.50. Total, 949 brls. The following were the closing quotations:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 8.00 @10.50
Red winter extras	7.00 @ 8.00
Good to choice spring extras	6.25 @ 7.25
Low to medium	5.50 @ 6.00
Good to fancy Minnesota	7.00 @ 8.25
Spring superfines	3.50 @ 5.00
Rye flour	4.75 @ 4.90
Buckwheat flour	6.87½@ 7.75
Bran	12.00 @ ....
Middlings	12.00 @16.00

Wheat was less active, and ⅜c lower than on Saturday, being in light demand, in sympathy with a tame market reported from New York. The trading presented few new features. It was entirely local, and largely of the scalping order, there being no demand from outside, and little of a local order beyond that belonging to changing over from one month to another. The receipts were again rather light, but are expected to increase in magnitude, all reports concurring in stating that there are large quantities of wheat lying back in farmers' hands, and at the stations, awaiting transportation hither. At the same time it may be noted that the same expectation has been indulged all this winter, and still the wheat does not come forward in large volume, though larger than last winter, when we had but a very limited storage capacity. The market for seller March opened at $1.25, declined to $1.24⅜, and closed at $1.24⅜. Seller the month, or cash No. 2 spring, sold at $1.22¼@1.23, closing at $1.22⅝. Seller April sold at $1.27@1.27½, closing at $1.27⅝. No. 1 spring was nominal at $1.21. No. 3 spring closed firm at $1.09½, and rejected do at 97@98c, according to location. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 spring at $1.23; 28,200 bu do at $1.22¾; 51,400 bu do at $1.22⅝; 28,400 bu do at $1.22½; 1,200 bu No. 3 spring at $1.09¾; 2,400 bu do at $1.09⅝; 3,200 bu do at $1.09½; 6,400 bu do at $1.09¼; 400 bu rejected spring at 98c; 3,200 bu do at 97c. Total, 125,200 bu.

Corn was rather less active than on Saturday, but firm, averaging about ⅛c higher than the advanced quotations of Saturday, being again in good demand from the speculative class of operators. There was very little inquiry for shipments; but both here and at the East there is a decided disposition to invest, the general impression being that corn has struck bottom, especially as there is but comparatively little coming forward at present prices. The farmers are averse to selling, and anxious to convert it to any other use rather than that which barely pays them enough to cover the cost of hauling it to the station, to say nothing of the expense of raising it. Seller the month, or cash No. 2, sold at 31⅛@31¼c; seller March at 31⅛@31⅝c; seller April at 32⅛@32½c; seller May at 36⅛@36½c; and seller June at 37⅛@37⅝c, all closing strong at the outside. Rejected was quiet and easier, the offerings being in excess of the demand. Cash sales were reported of 10,000 bu No. 2 at 31⅛c; 125,600 bu do at 31⅛c; 2,400 bu rejected at 27½c; 800 bu do at 27⅛c; 6,000 do at 27c; 2,000 bu ear at 35c dlvd; 400 bu do at 34c on track. Total, 147,200 bu.

Oats were rather more active than on Saturday, and at about the same range of prices, though weakened early by the fact of somewhat larger receipts. Seller the month, or cash No. 2, sold at 26⅛@26⅜c; seller March at 27⅛c; seller April at 27⅝@28c; and seller May at 31@31⅛c. All closed firm, with buyers at 26⅜c for cash No. 2. Rejected was steady. Cash sales were reported of 5,000 bu No. 2 at 26⅛c; 8,400 bu do at 26⅜c; 2,400 bu do at 26⅛c; 1,200 bu rejected at 24c. Total 17,000 bu.

Rye was very quiet, but a shade firmer, 65½c being freely bid for No. 2 all through the session, while few were willing to sell. Cash sales were limited to 800 bu No. 2 at 65⅛c.

Barley was more active, and strong, advancing 2c per bu under a liberal demand, though quoted dull and tame in New York. No. 2 opened at 73c for seller March, and 74½c for seller April, and advanced to 74c and 75c at the close. No. 2 cash closed at 74c, and No. 3 at 62c, in ordinary houses. Sample lots alone were weak, the demand being chiefly speculative. Cash sales were reported of 3,200 bu No. 2 (A., D. & Co.) at 75c; 5,000 bu do at 74c; 400 bu do at 73½c; 1,200 bu do at 73c; 2,000 bu do at 72½c; 3,200 bu No. 3 at 62c; 800 bu do at 61c; 1,200 bu do at 60c; 400 bu do at 59c; 5,200 bu rejected at 52c; 400 bu do at 50c; 400 bu, by sample, at 85c; 400 bu do at 75c; 2,500 bu do at 60c. Total, 26,300 bu.

PRODUCE STATISTICS.

The New York Produce Exchange circular gives the following as the visible supply of grain, including stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit by rail, and frozen in on New York canals, Feb. 1, 1873:

In store at	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.
New York	930,544	2,575,348	1,059,521	512,442
N. Y. afloat Feb. 1	265,450	161,100	33,700	295,570
Albany	70,000	14,000	90,000	177,000
Buffalo	213,935	124,879	77,373	134,160
*Chicago	1,544,998	3,387,290	1,163,348	362,809
Milwaukee	1,126,115	25,731	104,075	80,018
Duluth	77,915	....	....	....
Toledo	408,162	488,450	158,734	10,802
Detroit	185,156	82,016	54,939	26,016
*Oswego	200,000	150,000	2,000	125,000
St. Louis	392,857	106,483	111,591	83,856
Boston	23,803	38,819	55,809	79,742
Toronto	238,588	5,735	2,178	56,227
Montreal	127,584	354,060	65,182	10,609
*Philadelphia	85,000	225,000	100,000	20,000
*Baltimore	75,000	103,000	35,000	....
Rail shipments	105,241	142,418	95,585	35,434
On N.Y. canals	52,120	164,457	85,200	78,198
Total	8,125,438	9,194,750	3,290,186	2,044,316
Total—Jan. 25, '73	5,855,776	9,590,988	3,522,418	1,871,755
Total—Jan. 18, '73	5,737,210	9,223,814	3,667,027	1,811,992
Total—Jan. 11, '73	5,687,891	9,302,318	3,686,679	2,255,625
Total—Jan. 4, '73	5,606,267	9,394,519	3,504,719	2,215,563
Total—Feb. 3, '72	10,684,001	10,540,869	6,691,077	2,033,394

*Estimated.

A summary of the crop returns in the United Kingdom for 1872 gives the following:

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.	Peas.
Over average	21	41	103	72	48
Average	78	185	236	166	146
Under average	354	211	101	85	158
Smaller growths, &c.	7	24	21	138	461
Total No. reports	461	461	461	461	461

The returns of wheat in poor crop years compare as follows:

	Average.	Over Aver.	Under Aver.
1869	183	33	295
1871	121	29	328
1872	78	22	354

This is a very unfavorable exhibit for 1872, and the crop prospects for 1873 are dubious.

THE HOG CROP.

The number of hogs in the United States, as per census of 1840, was, 26,311,013; 1850, 30,354,213; 1860, 36,023,172; and per Agricultural Bureau report, 26,751,400 in 1869, and 29,457,500 in 1870. The number of hogs in the principal swine-raising Western States for the indicated years were, March 1, respectively as follows:

States.	1870. No.	1871. No.	1872. No.
Kentucky	1,955,040	1,194,100	2,113,700
Missouri	2,300,000	2,688,000	2,550,000
Indiana	2,025,000	2,349,000	2,489,900
Illinois	2,005,000	2,285,700	3,598,400
Ohio	1,700,000	1,819,000	2,173,600
Iowa	2,500,060	3,010,000	3,596,000
Kansas	516,000	655,320	381,000
Tennessee	1,555,600	1,520,050	1,580,800
Michigan	462,000	545,160	532,900
Wisconsin	427,000	515,210	631,900
Total (10) States	15,395,000	17,361,540	19,628,200

Statement of the number of hogs 6 months and over, in the undermentioned States, as per report of State Auditors, April 1, for three years:

	1870.	1871.	1872.
Ohio	1,720,113	2,164,403	2,315,554
Kentucky	910,628	914,886	*1,050,000
Illinois	2,220,651	2,938,749	*3,500,000
Iowa	789,196	1,008,671	1,244,169
Missouri	2,195,541	2,514,997	2,915,168
Total	7,836,123	9,451,796	11,024,891

*Estimated.

LIVE STOCK.

The Agricultural Report (United States) for January, contains the following table showing the percentage of cattle, sheep, and hogs, in each State in January last, as compared with a year previously, and the average price of the ages stated:

States.	CATTLE. Per cent.	CATTLE. Over 3 years old.	SHEEP. Per cent.	SHEEP. Over 1 year old.	HOGS. Per cent.	HOGS. Over 1 year old.
Maine	108	$83.00	106	$4.52	100	$15.00
New Hampshire	101	63.82	105	4.45	97	18.50
Vermont	100	63.33	104	4.30	95	15.75
Massachusetts	101	65.00	112	4.12	100	19.40
Rhode Island	99	66.00	100	5.75	98	18.00
Connecticut	95	55.50	105	5.39	98	19.91
New York	101	52.00	102	4.60	99	13.30
New Jersey	99	47.33	103	5.20	96	14.50
Pennsylvania	99	46.50	101	4.00	99	13.00
Delaware	100	45.00	108	4.50	103	8.00
Maryland	99	35.00	102	4.40	103	10.12
Virginia	100	27.60	100	3.24	101	6.00
North Carolina	103	16.26	99	1.75	97	5.36
South Carolina	100	23.00	101	2.25	98	7.25
Georgia	100	17.55	98	1.75	102	4.99
Florida	97	14.40	113	2.25	98	4.65
Alabama	102	20.41	99	2.16	98	5.47
Mississippi	99	20.17	96	2.05	97	5.50
Louisiana	102	18.90	95	2.25	101	7.77
Texas	91	11.54	100	2.02	97	5.14
Arkansas	107	18.59	109	2.41	103	4.67
Tennessee	101	21.00	95	2.09	101	5.75
West Virginia	101	37.30	104	2.92	106	5.95
Kentucky	96	37.54	95	3.13	100	5.89
Ohio	102	42.43	102	3.32	102	8.17
Michigan	101	46.00	108	3.17	102	7.88
Indiana	102	39.06	98	3.06	109	6.16
Illinois	102	38.66	102	3.60	103	7.01
Wisconsin	105	37.08	105	3.06	101	7.96
Minnesota	107	36.77	104	3.39	103	8.15
Iowa	105	38.83	97	2.70	107	7.64
Missouri	102	30.15	99	2.22	105	4.17
Kansas	115	31.13	106	2.72	120	8.85
Nebraska	112	38.84	110	3.15	118	9.83
California	95	36.00	109	3.25	97	9.83
Oregon	107	30.20	110	2.96	103	6.50

ANTHRACITE COAL.

The increase in the amount of anthracite coal annually mined in Pennsylvania has been very steady from the beginning, in 1820, when 365 tons were produced. The following table shows the amount mined in each successive year:

Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.
1821	1,073	1847	2,882,309
1822	3,720	1848	3,089,238
1823	6,951	1849	3,242,966
1824	11,108	1850	3,358,899
1825	34,893	1851	4,448,916
1826	48,047	1852	4,993,471
1827	63,434	1853	5,195,151
1828	77,516	1854	6,002,334
1829	112,083	1855	6,608,567
1830	174,734	1856	6,927,580
1831	176,820	1857	6,644,941
1832	363,271	1858	6,839,369
1833	487,749	1859	7,808,255
1834	376,636	1860	8,513,123
1835	560,758	1861	7,954,264
1836	684,117	1862	7,869,407
1837	869,441	1863	9,566,006
1838	738,697	1864	10,177,475
1839	818,402	1865	9,652,391
1840	864,379	1866	12,703,882
1841	959,773	1867	12,988,725
1842	1,108,412	1868	13,834,132
1843	1,263,598	1869	13,723,030
1844	1,630,850	1870	15,849,899
1845	2,013,013	1871	15,113,407
1846	2,344,005	1872	18,400,000

The production (estimated) of 1872 was 3,286,593 tons over that of 1871. This large increase is accounted for in part by the fact that in 1872, for the first time in several years, the work of mining anthracite coal in Pennsylvania was prosecuted without the interruption of strikes through the whole year. It is found that the increase in consumption has equalled that of production, and, from data deemed reliable, it is estimated that the increase of consumption in 1873 over that of 1872 will be nearly, if not quite, as great as the latter was over that of 1871. Of this coal, 7,513,115 tons were transported from the mines by the Reading Railroad Company, which now owns or controls 1,385 miles of single track. Its receipts for transportation, based on the tonnage of the main line, were, in 1871, $1,808 per ton; in 1872, $1.544, the average receipts per ton for the previous ten years being $1.94.

SHIPBUILDING.

The Detroit *Tribune* gives a full account of vessels building on the river, from Lake St. Claire to Lake Erie. The account foots up 2 tugs, 1 propeller, a ferryboat to carry 21 cars, and 18 vessels for the carrying trade, which aggregate 14,100 tons capacity. Some of these vessels are very fine ones, and they will add largely to the serviceability of our lake marine next season.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was active, and ⅛@⅝c lower. No. 2 spring sold at $1.22@1.22⅛ seller the month, and $1.24⅛@1.24¼ seller March, the latter closing at the inside. Corn was quiet and steady at 31⅛@31⅝c seller the month, and 31⅝@31⅝c seller March, both options closing at the inside. Other grain and provisions were quiet and unchanged.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 10.

ALCOHOL—Was in moderate request, and firm at $1.75@1.80 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—The choice qualities of broom corn are in moderate demand, and firm. The supply of the lower grades is large, and they move very slowly. We quote: No. 1 hurl, 4@6½c per lb; No. 1 stock braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; No. 3 do, 3@3½c; inside green 3½c; do red tip, 3@4c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BUTTER—There is a continued scarcity of good to choice butter, and, under a good local and Eastern demand, the market is still firm and advancing. Really choice dairy in neat packages now commands 27@30c, while very ordinary grades are salable at 22@25c. The poorer sorts are also in light stock, but, in the absence of an active demand for such, the advance is not as marked as in choice grades. We revise our list: Common to choice roll, 17@25c; strictly choice dairy, packed, 27@30c; medium to good, 20@24c; inferior to common, 9@18c.

BAGGING—The general features of this market were the same as noted from day to day for a week past. Grain bags are in fairly active request, and, as stocks are still short, the market is exceedingly firm. Burlaps, gunnies, and wool sacks remain steady. We repeat our list as follows: Stark, 37c; Ludlow, 35½c; Lewistown, 35c; American, 33c; Amoskeag, 33c; Otter Creek, 34c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 17½@18½c; do, double, 28@29c; wool sacks, 68c.

BEANS—The inquiry continues fair for choice varieties. The offerings consist mainly of common and medium grades. We quote: Navies at $2.40@2.65; fair to prime, $2.00@2.40; common to medium, $1.50@$2.00.

BUILDING MATERIALS—There is more doing than for some time past, but the general market is still quiet, and no alteration in prices has been made. We continue to quote: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime in bulk, $1.10; lime (brls), $1.25@1.50 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $11.00@15.00; country brick, $10.50@11.00; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del.; Milwaukee, $33.00, del.; Racine, $30.00, del.; Hillsdale, $25.00, del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 and 5 per cent is made to dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5.75	$ 8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.50	9.00
8x11 to 10x13	7.00	9.50
8x14 to 10x15	7.50	11.00
10x14 to 12x18	8.00	13.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.50	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	9.00	17.00
18x22 to 18x30	10.50	18.50
20x28 to 24x30	12.00	20.00
26x28 to 24x36	13.00	22.00
26x36 to 26x40	14.00	24.00
28x38 to 28x44	15.00	26.00
28x46 to 30x48	16.00	27.00
20x50 to 32x52	....	28.00
32x54 to 34x56	....	34.00
34x58 to 34x60	....	38.00
36x60 to 40x60	....	40.00

CANNED GOODS AND PICKLES—Trade in this class of goods is rather spasmodical, being active or dull as the weather is favorable or otherwise. To-day there was an active movement, and most articles in the list were firmly held. A slight reduction in blackberries is noted. We now quote:

CANNED GOODS.

Peaches, 2 lb	$1.85@ 2.00
Peaches, 3 lb	2.85@ 3.20
Pears, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Green gages and egg, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.25
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.60@ 2.75
Raspberries	2.50@ 2.75
Blackberries, 2 lb	1.90@ 2.20
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.25@ 2.50
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.15@ 2.25
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.50@ 2.70
Corn, Elgin	2.80@ 3.00
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.65@ 2.85
Corn, Yarmouth	2.80@ 3.00
Peas, 2 lb, pod	3.15@ 3.50
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	1.60@ 1.70
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.60@ 2.85
Succotash, 2 lb	2.35@ 2.50
Lobster, 2 lb	3.40@ 3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.40@ 2.50
Oysters, 2 lb	2.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1.20@ 1.30

PICKLES.

Small, brls, 2,200 per pkg	$10.50@11.50
Small, ½ brls, 1,100 per pkg	6.00@ 6.50
Medium, brls, 1,200 per pkg	8.50@ 9.50
Medium, ½ brls, 600 per pkg	5.25@ 5.75
Large, brls, 600 per pkg	7.50@ 8.50
Large, ½ brls, 300 per pkg	4.75@ 5.25
In 10 gall. kegs, per keg	3.75@ 4.25
In 5 gall. kegs, per keg	2.75@ 3.25
Chow Chow (Harvey), qts	5.75@ 6.25
Chow Chow (Harvey), pts	3.00@ 3.50
Chow Chow (C. & B.), qts	6.50@ 7.00
Chow Chow (C. & B.), pts	3.75@ 4.00

MAPLE SYRUP.

Pure, ½ gall. cans, per doz	$ 9.50@10.00
Pure, quart cans, per doz	5.50@ 6.00
Extra golden, ½ gall. cans, per doz	6.50@ 7.00
Extra golden, quart cans, per doz	4.00@ 4.25

COOPERAGE—Packers' goods were in demand. Lard tierces sold at $1.65@1.75, and pork barrels at $1.15. Other descriptions were quiet and unchanged. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.15@1.25; lard tierces, $1.65@1.75; whiskey barrels, $2.00@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; rough staves (pork), $17.00@18.00; do (tierce), $19.00@21.00; do (whiskey), $22.00@25.00; sawed and bucked staves average $3.00 more than rough; flour staves, $8.50@9.50; circle flour heading, 7@8c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m. Sales include 150 pork barrels at $1.15; 500 lard tierces at $1.75; 500 tierces and 1 car at $1.70; 725 brls do at $1.65.

CHEESE—Firmness still characterizes this market. The demand is now fairly active, and for prime cheese the quoted prices are thoroughly sustained. We repeat our list: New York factory, 14½@15c; Ohio factory, 13@14c; Western factory, 12@14c.

COAL—Remains firm and unchanged. The demand was only fair, being mainly in the shape of small orders to supply immediate necessities. Prices range as follows: Lehigh, lump, $12.50@13.00; Lehigh, prepared, $12.50@13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00; Erie, $10.50@11.00; Briar Hill, $10.50@11.00; Walnut Hill, $11.00; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.50; Hocking Valley, $9.50@10.00; Indiana Cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $7.00.

EGGS—Were scarce and higher. Prices are irregular, but quotable at 40@45c for fresh, and 30@37c for pickled. Sales include 10 pkgs at 45c; 12 cases at 42@44c; 6 cases at 40c; 10 pkgs pickled at 35@37c; 6 boxes do at 30c.

FEATHERS—Continue in fair request and firm. The receipts are moderate. We again quote: Prime live geese at 63@67c from first hands; jobbing prices, 70@75c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers at 25@50c; chicken, 6@7c.

FISH—In the fish market fair activity was noticeable, and the firm feeling that has prevailed for some time past is still prevalent. There is no surplus stock on hand, and the impression seems to be general that present prices will be sustained for all descriptions. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, 6.00@6.25; No. 2 do, $5.75@6.00; No. 1 trout, $5.25@5.50; No. 1 shore mackerel, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank cod-fish, $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 31@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half-brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Some slight improvement in the demand from interior dealers is reported, and the local inquiry also is somewhat better, but the general market is far from being active, and prices remain without important change. We quote: Dates, 9@9½c; figs, 10½@11½c; figs, box, 14@17c; Turkey prunes, 9½@10c; raisins, $2.45@2.55; blackberries, new, 10@10½c; raspberries, 42@44c; pitted cherries, 24@25c; peaches, pared, 18@21c; peaches, halves, 6¾@7c; do mixed, 5½@6c; Zante currants, 8½@9c; do 1871, 7@7½c; apples, Southern, new, 5@5½c; do, Western, 6@6½c; Michigan, 7@8c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@22c; Naples walnuts, 22@23c; Brazils, 13@14c; pecans, 11@12½c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 7@8c.

GREEN FRUITS—A fair local demand exists for apples, with ample offerings. Lemons and oranges are in request and firm. We continue to quote: Apples at $1.75@4.00 per brl from store; cranberries (cultivated) at $10.00@12.00 per brl; wild do at $7.00@8.00; California pears at $4.00@5.00; lemons at $7.00@8.00 per box; Valencia oranges, $10.00@11.50 per case; Palermo do, per box, $5.00@6.00; Malaga grapes, $6.00 per keg.

GROCERIES—For a Monday, there a fair amount of trading in staple and fancy groceries, orders from the interior being liberal. Steady improvement in the demand is now looked for, and the market is now assuming a better, firmer tone. The coffee market continues strong, and common Rio has undergone a further advance of a ½c. Candles, rice, spices, and soaps were also held with a decided firmness. Sugars are still somewhat unsettled, and in one or two grades of refined we note a slight reduction.

BI-CARB SODA—8@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30½@31½c; O. G. Java, 26½@27½c; Java, No. 2, 24½@25½c; fancy Rio, 24½@24¾c; choice do, 24@24½c; prime Rio, 23½@24c; good do, 23@23½c; common do, 21½@22c; Singapore, 23½@24c; Costa Rica, fancy, 24½@25c; do, prime, 24½@24¾c; Maracaibo, 23½@23½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; stearine, full weight, 15½@16½c; do short weight, 14½@15c.

RICE—Patna, 6¾@8½c; Rangoon, 7¼@8c; Carolina, 9@9½c; Louisiana, 7¼@8½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14@14½c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 12½@13c; A, standard, 12@12½c; do No. 2, 11½@12c; B, 11½@11¾c; extra C, 11¼@11½c; C, No. 2, 11¼@11½c; yellow C, 11@11¼c; choice brown, 10½@11c; prime do, 10½@10¾c; fair do, 10@10½c; choice molasses sugar, 10½@10¾c; fair do, 9@9½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 11@11¼c; do prime, 10½@10¾c; do, fair, 9½@10c; common, 8½@9½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.35@1.40; silver drips, extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; do prime, 70@75c; do common, 60@65c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@60c; common molasses, 30@40c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 8@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 35@37c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.20@1.25; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 18@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 7½@7¾c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; brown Windsor, 4½@4¾c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6¾c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

HAY—The difficulty of obtaining cars is quite as quite as great as at any previous time, and consequently little or nothing is doing in the way of shipments. There is a steady fair demand, but the consumption does not equal the supply and stocks are accumulating. The market was without quotable decline, but holders were by no means firm in their views, and unless the demand improves lower prices are looked for. Wholesale dealers were paying the following—cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $16.00@16.50; timothy, loose pressed, $15.00@16.00; prairie pressed, $10.00@11.00. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $15.00@16.00; prairie, loose, $9.50@10.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—In the hide market no new features were noted. The demand continues uninterruptedly active, and the market is kept bare of stock. Following are the quotations: Green butchers', 7c; green salted, cured, heavy, 11c; do light, 12c; part cured, 9½@10c; green frozen, 9@9½c; green calf, 17@17½c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@65c; damaged, 7½@8c; all other damaged stock two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HONEY—Was quiet and unchanged. The receipts are very light, and there is very little comb, especially of choice grades, offering. We quote: Choice white comb at 28@30c; medium grades at 13@22c; inferior and strained honey at 16@18c.

HOPS—The amount of trading continues light, and is mainly confined to a small local demand. The market remains firm at the quotations: Western at 42@52c; fair to good, 35@40c; common to medium, 25@30c; Eastern, 42@52c; English, 40@50c; Belgian, 45@50c.

IRON AND STEEL—Was in moderate demand and firm, and we continue to quote:

Iron	4 8-10@ 5	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6 5-10@ 7	rates
Plate iron	7 @ 7¼	rates
Russia iron	20c	℔ lb
Russia iron, No. 1 stained	18c	℔ lb
Norway nail rods	9 @10c	℔ lb
German plow steel	11½ @12c	℔ lb
English cast plow steel	12 @12½c	℔ lb
American tool steel	17 @18c	℔ lb
Chrome tool steel	18 @20	rates
English tool steel	21 @22	rates
English spring steel	11½ @12½c	℔ lb

LEATHER—The leading features of this market were not unchanged in any important particular. Business is quite as good as could reasonably be expected, and is fully up to the expectations of dealers. Prices remain firm as previously quoted. We repeat our list as follows:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ℔ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ℔ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	80@ 1.15
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	25@ 27
Collar, ℔ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, light	35@ 38
Rough upper, heavy	32@ 35
Rougo upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	35@ 37
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 2	33@ 35
"B. A." sole	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@ 1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@ 2.85
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.75@ 2.25
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.15
French kip, 60 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

LUMBER—There was rather more trading on local account, the inquiry being mostly for the common grades. The interior demand is very light. There was no change in prices. We quote:

First clear	$52.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@43.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00@22.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37.00@39.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@33.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	28.00@30.00
Common boards	15.00@17.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@16.00
Fencing	15.00@16.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18.00@24.00
Pickets, square	15.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	12.00@15.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	3.75@ 4.00
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@ 2.00
A or Star	3.50@ 4.00

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$25.00@40.00
Black walnut	25.00@80.00
Maple	14.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@60.00
Counter tops (select)	1.00@ 1.50
Flooring, 6-in. grooved and matched	@75.00
Axles	60@ 75
Wagon poles (each)	55@ 60
Hickory	50.00@75.00
Box boards	35.00@40.00
Common	20.00@25.00
Clear	30.00@35.00
Culls	12.00@14.00

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The demand continues to improve. Tin plate is very firm and an early advance in prices is anticipated by dealers. The New York market is much excited and advancing. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.00; do, 12x12, $14.50; do, 14x20, $15.00; do, roofing, IC, $13.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 31c; bar, 42c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10⅝c; half casks, 11c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7¾c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45c; braziers, over 12 lbs 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c.

NAVAL STORES—Were in light demand. We again quote:

Manilla rope, ℔ lb	$ 18 @ 19
Sisal rope, ℔ lb	16 @ 17
Hemp sash cord, ℔ lb	20 @ 23
Marline, ℔ lb	20 @ 23
Tarred rope, ℔ lb	17 @ 19
Oakum, ℔ bale	5.00 @6.50
Pitch, ℔ brl	6.00 @7.00
Tar, ℔ brl	6.00 @7.00

NAILS—Continue to meet with a moderate inquiry at the prices given below: 10@60d, per keg, $5.50 rates; 8d, do, $5.75; 6d, do, $6.00; 4d, do, $6.25; 3d, do, $7.00; 3d, do, fine, $8.25; 2d, do, $8.75; clinch, $7.75.

OILS—Carbon is reported weak and lower in Cleveland, and prices here were easier, in sympathy, though no quotable decline was suffered. Linseed and turpentine were strong, and in the latter 2c advance is noted. Other oils ruled steady as previously quoted. Following are the prices current: Carbon, 21½@22c; extra lard oil, 72c; No. 1, 67c; No. 2, 63c; linseed, raw, 92c; do boiled, 97c; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats-foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 95c; do No. 1, 80c; bank oil, 68@70c; straits, 72@75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 80@82c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 23@25c; naphtha, common, 18@20c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Trade is improving, and the general market is working firmer. We quote:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	10.00@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montague	14.50
American	11.50@12.00
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.00@11.50
Palace car colors	9.50@10.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50
English Ven. red	3.75@ 4.00
English orange mineral	14.50@15.00
Pittsburgh orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	11.50@12.00
American red lead	11.00@11.50
Scarlet vermilion	23.00
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4c

POULTRY—Shippers were picking up choice turkeys and chickens; but, aside from this, there was very little doing. The offerings are fair, but are largely composed of inferior stock. Turkeys are quotable at 10@12c; chickens, $2.50@3.50. Sales include 2,900 lbs choice turkeys at 11½@12c; 1,380 lbs at 10@11c; 40 doz choice chickens at $3.25@3.50; 48 doz do at $3.00; 10 doz chickens at $1.50; 2,500 lbs at 10@10½c; 3 doz ducks at $4.00; 2 coops geese at $9.50.

POTATOES—Were in fair demand. The receipts were liberal, and prices ruled steady at 70@72c for choice peachblows, on track, and 80@85c for lots from store. Sales include 4 cars at 70c; 1 car do at 72c, on track; 3 cars at 75c, delivered; 2 cars Neshannocks, at 60c, on track.

SALT—The demand continues moderate. Stocks are very light, and, consequently, a firm feeling prevails. We again quote: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.40; ordinary coarse, $2.40; coarse Diamond C, $2.50; ground solar, $2.50; dairy, without bags, $3.25; dairy, with bags, $4.25@4.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00; ground alum, $2.50@2.75; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Were quiet and unchanged. The following are the prices current:

DOORS—FOUR PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 8	$2.90
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.90
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.57
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	2x10 by 6x10	3.25

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.25
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.50
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.35
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.	Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75	1 3-16	9x14	$2.30
1 3-16	9x12	2.05	1 3-16	10x15	2.60
1 3-16	10x12	2.05			

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3⅝ by 3x9⅝	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x9	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	64c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	64c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

SEEDS—There was only a moderate amount of trading in seeds. The offerings were quite liberal, and the market for clover and timothy was weak and irregular. Timothy sold at $3.00@3.50 for poor to choice; clover at $5.25@5.40; Hungarian at $1.00@1.15; millet at 75@90c. We note sales of 30 bags choice timothy at $3.50; 15 bags at $3.45; 95 bags prime at $3.40; 108 do at $3.35; 77 bags at $3.32½; 96 bags do at $3.30; 158 bags mixed at $3.22; 27 bags poor at $3.00; 40 bags choice clover at $5.40; 25 bags prime at $5.35; 29 bags do at $5.32½; 25 bags good at $5.25; 48 bags inferior mammoth at $5.80; 115 bags choice Hungarian at $1.15; 123 bags fair at $1.00; 109 bags prime millet at 90c; 35 bags at 85c; 131 bags fair at 75c.

TOBACCO—Continues firm and unchanged. We quote:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black sound, 48@55c.

TEAS—In the tea market there was no perceptible change. Fair activity prevails, and the feeling continues firm. The following quotations are furnished: Young Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; do good, 65@75c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.15; superfine to fine old Hyson, 75c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@70c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.00; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.05; choice, $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.30@1.40; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do, 70@80c; common do, 45@55c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 90c@1.00.

WOOD—Is dull at the recent decline. We quote: Beech, $12.00; maple, $13.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $8.00, delivered.

WOOL—The demand continues light. Fleece wools are 1@2c lower, owing to the decline in the Eastern markets. Otherwise there was no change. We now quote:

Tub, washed, extra medium	60@65c
Tub, washed, fair to do	55@60c
Common dingy	50@52c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	54@56c
Fleece, washed, X, light	53@56c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	45@49c
Fleece, washed, X, dingy	45@49c
Fleece, washed, medium light	54@56c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	45@49c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	34@37c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy	30@33c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	34@38c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	33@36c
Super, pulled	48@50c
Extra, pulled	48@50c

Burry wool 5@10c less.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 10.

The receipts since Saturday were estimated at 1,500 cattle, 12,000 hogs, and 600 sheep.

LIVE STOCK FREIGHTS.

To Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and Bellaire, ℔ 100 lbs	37½c
To Dunkirk, ℔ 100 lbs	35c
To Cleveland	25c
To Toledo and Detroit	20c

MINIMUM WEIGHTS.

Cattle, ℔ car	20,000 lbs
Horses, ℔ car	20,000 lbs
Hogs, double-deck car, ℔ car	22,000 lbs
Hogs, single-deck car, ℔ car	14,000 lbs
Sheep, double-deck car, ℔ car	18,000 lbs

CATTLE—The market for this class of stock was in about as unfavorable a condition for sellers as can well be imagined. The receipts, although not large, proved decidedly in excess of the demand, and there were also a few thousand cattle on sale which had been held over from last week. The advices from the East quote dull and unsatisfactory markets, and shippers were very cautious in their movements, and barely 100 head were reported as sold to Eastern buyers, and prices were little better than nominal at the quotations published below. A few sales of stock steers were reported at $3.00@4.00. City butchers only purchased a few odd lots now and then for immediate use at $2.50@4.25 for common to choice cows and fair butchers' steers. We would again caution country shippers to be careful and moderate in their shipments, and allow salesmen to clear the yards of the stock now on hand. The market closed dull and flat at the following

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.00@6.25
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	5.50@5.75
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.00@5.25
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.50@4.75
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.50@4.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.00@4.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.75@2.50
Cattle—Texas, Northern summered	2.50@3.50
Cattle—Corn-fed Texas	3.75@4.25

HOGS—Packers and shippers were out in full force, and were anxious to purchase. The receipts were light, and the competition between buyers enabled sellers to establish an advance of about 10c per 100 lbs on the figures current on Saturday. The general range of prices paid was $4.10@4.35 for medium to choice, with a few "scallawags" at $4.00, and a few extra choice lots at $4.40@4.45, the outside price being obtained for 86 head averaging 394 lbs. The bulk of the sales were at $4.15@4.30. The market closed firm (with all sold) at $4.10@4.35 for common to choice grades. The following were among the

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
46	227	$4.25	57	229	$4.10	58	225	$4.25
39	250	4.15	55	252	4.00	90	351	4.40
111	190	4.40	53	252	4.20	49	344	4.20
19	205	4.35	108	209	4.25	20	225	4.25
55	208	4.25	43	322	4.20	54	233	4.35
40	190	4.25	57	297	4.20	42	375	4.25
72	421	4.30	40	376	4.30	47	200	4.30
55	269	4.15	51	332	4.20	50	304	4.20
53	308	4.10	34	233	4.20	61	258	4.15
55	254	4.15	65	146	4.20	66	225	4.20
60	216	4.15	378	312	4.29	43	311	4.10
86	394	4.45	67	216	4.35	68	224	4.35
61	349	4.30	48	190	4.25	104	204	4.25
49	333	4.25	53	201	4.25	65	229	4.20
58	183	4.35	47	316	4.20	99	335	4.20
52	322	4.20	59	283	4.20	60	311	4.20
60	173	4.35	40	225	4.20	34	299	4.30
67	204	4.25	61	250	4.25	26	167	4.25
54	276	4.20	48	171	4.25			

SHEEP—Were in moderate request and steady, with sales at $3.50@5.50 for common to choice mutton grades.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

FOR EUROPE.

CUNARD MAIL LINE,

Established, 1840.

From New York every Wednesday. From Boston every Saturday. Cabin passage $80 and $100 gold. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Steerage to and from British points......$30.00 currency.
Steerage to or from German points...... 35.00 currency.
Steerage to or from Bremen or Scandinavian points...... 38.00 currency.
Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent.
Through bills of lading for merchandise to and from Europe.

P. H. Du VERNET, General Western Agent,
Northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., (under new Sherman House.)

NATIONAL LINE.

Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Wednesday, and for London direct every fortnight.

CABIN PASSAGE, $65 AND $75.

Steerage to or from British points......$29 currency.
Steerage to or from German points...... 34 currency.
Steerage to or from Bremen or Scandinavian points...... 37 currency.
The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade.

WILLIAM MACALISTER,
55 Market-st., Chicago.

ALLAN LINE.

Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.

Despatch first-class full-powered Mail Steamers regularly between Liverpool and Quebec in summer, and Portland in winter bi-weekly, and Liverpool and Baltimore the year round; also, a weekly steamer between Glasgow and different American ports.

RATES OF PASSAGE:
CABIN.
To Great Britain and Ireland......$60 and $80 gold.
STEERAGE.
TO OR FROM Quebec, Baltimore and Portland.
British Ports......$30 U. S. c'cy.
German Ports...... 35
Bremen, Scandinavian and French Ports...... 35
Tickets issued here from chief points in Europe to any Railroad town in the Western States, and vice versa.
Freight tariff is being arranged between chief ports in Europe and all points in the West.
For other information apply at the Company's office,

72 and 74 LaSalle-st.
ALLAN & CO., Agents.

White Star Line.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL—New and full-powered steamships; the six largest in the world.
OCEANIC, CELTIC, REPUBLIC,
ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
6,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor the day following. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort. Saloons, staterooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeon and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can obtain steerage prepaid certificates.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, etc. Excursion tickets granted at the lowest rates. Drafts from £1 upward. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York.
J. H. SPARKS, General Agent.
Or to the White Star Line Office, 98 South Market-st., Chicago. A. LAGREGREN, Agent.

FOR EUROPE.

INMAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

Will sail from New York as follows:
CITY OF BRISTOL......Thursday, Feb. 6, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON......Saturday, Feb. 8, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL......Saturday, Feb. 15, 11 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK......Thursday, Feb. 20, 11 A. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.
Cabin Passage, $75 and $90 Gold.
Steerage, to or from British Ports......$30.00 Currency.
Steerage, to or from German Ports...... 33.00 Currency.
Steerage, to or from Bremen or Scandinavian Ports...... 38.00 Currency.
SIGHT DRAFTS for sale at low rates.

FRANCIS C. BROWN,
General Western Agent,
86 South Market-st., Chicago.

CHARLES DICKENS.

Lecture by George William Curtis Last Evening.

An Agreeable Sketch of the Life and Writings of the Great Novelist.

The lecture of George William Curtis, at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church last evening, was the first public utterance of that gentleman in Chicago for thirteen years. His appearance was, therefore, looked forward to with much interest. A large audience was in attendance despite the large draft made upon fashionable and intelligent people by an opera, in which there was the simultaneous appearance of three prima donnas. The lecture was preceded by a long organ prelude, that lasted until some minutes after 8 o'clock. The entrance of the orator was the signal for subdued and decorous applause. Mr. Curtis has lived nearly half a century, but he wears his years lightly; his figure is still erect, and his constitution vigorous. He finished his lotus-eating many years ago, but his rhetoric is still glowing and imaginative. His dress last evening was of sombre black, fashionably cut, and fitted well his trim proportions. The hair of his well balanced head was parted in the middle. His ornaments were of plain gold, and extremely unobtrusive.

MAYOR MEDILL

accompanied Mr. Curtis upon the platform, and introduced him in the following brief manner:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I have the extreme pleasure this evening to introduce to you a gentleman who, I am happy to say, is not a stranger, and whose name and reputation are household words in all intelligent American families; a gentleman who unites the threefold character of editor, author, and statesman; whose every aspiration, and thought, and utterance, since he came upon the public stage, has been for the elevation of his kind, for the improvement of public morals, of political life, of public taste, of social purity. He will address you this evening upon what I doubt not with him is a favorite topic—Charles Dickens. You will hear from one of the stars in the American firmament of literature in relation to that great light of literature, his personal friend, who has gone out, though his thoughts live with us. Ladies and gentlemen, I have the pleasure of introducing to you Mr. George William Curtis.

MR. CURTIS BEGAN HIS LECTURE

with a sketch of the universal delight in tales of imagination, saying that the story-teller is as inevitable a figure in history as Peter the Hermit or Peter the Great. All over the world men, women, and children are to be seen laughing or weeping at the tales of the story-teller. Whether in verse or prose, it does not matter; whether it be Chaucer, Cervantes, Shakspeare, Goethe, Scott, LeSage, Dickens; whenever the story-teller begins, the world becomes a boy again, and sets on his knee enchanted. From these generalities he passed directly to the remembrance of one of whom the words were especially true—the last burial in Westminister Abbey. Five years ago the speaker was waiting in a great hall in New York for this encounter to appear, and, with others, comparing imagination Dickens and Walter Scott. Suddenly a door near the stage opened, and a man ran briskly up the steps on to the platform. This man, who was in full dress, with brilliant chains and diamonds, seeming to come directly from a dinner party, at once began reading his Christmas Carol, and once more the audience had Homer chanting the tale of Troy. The lecturer pointed out the points of contrast between Scott and Dickens—the latter, the master, and the dead wizard. Scott seemed to be the Sir Roger de Coverly of fiction. He preferred the times of the Stuarts and Strafford to the days of Corn Laws. A picture was drawn of Scott as he would have appeared at Coverly Hall, to illustrate the character and peculiarities of the great author. To grow up during the great Tory reaction in England after the French revolution. The best of his stories are inspired by feudalism, and are its worthiest celebration. A brief personal sketch was given of Scott's life and death, and the connecting links that united the literature of his period with that of the novels of Dickens. "When he died there was no cry, 'The King is dead, long live the King,'—there was no King. The greatness of Scott's name had paralyzed all other ambition.

The various poets, Byron, Southey, Campbell, Coleridge, and others, were mentioned with a few pertinent words of criticism on each. Their relations to the novelist were specified. Before Dickens began writing, Bulwer was diluting Byron, James was just mounting his two men on horseback for a long journey, Ainsworth was saying mass at the shrine of St. Richard Turpin, Miss Edgeworth was painting her Academy portraits of the young lady, Mrs. Gore and Mrs. Trollope were opening their new styles of millinery, and Captain Marryatt was making everybody seasick. The indignation felt over this condition of English literature was well expressed by Carlyle. While the poets were still trolling their staves, and the novelists engaged with their trivialities, while my Lord Fribble was praising the white hand of my Lady Furbelow, there rose a singular song at my Lady's window. This was the cry of humanity as exemplified in the "Song of the Shirt," and "The Bridge of Sighs," portions of which were repeated with great power and pathos. These songs were the echo of Burns' "A Man's a Man for a' That." Instead of knights, ladies, and courts, and all the paraphernalia of nobility, there came into fiction the small parlor, poverty, and the slums of the city. This is much the great age of English fiction as the time of Elizabeth was of the age of drama. The novel is the most powerful force in modern society; novel-writing is the immense pamphleteering of genius. Demosthenes has yielded to Dickens. Of this tendency and spirit Dickens is the great exemplar. The distinctive characteristic of his genius is its positive moral purpose. Charles Dickens made the English novel the voice and power of the wretched. He was not so much a great literary artist as a great public benefactor. His preached sermons, but not from the pulpit, and to an auditory made up of all classes of people. His novels are stories not too much given up to sermonizing. He seems not so anxious to give us a plausible theory of the universe, as to feed the hungry and warm the cold. His philosophy is genuine benevolence, not diluted by the unhealthy philanthropy of religion.

A great service that he rendered to modern society was his watchfulness of modern ecclesiasticism and intolerance, which the lecturer illustrated with pertinent anecdotes. He was always lifting the veil from hypocrisy, cant and pretence, and yet his satire never degenerated into contempt of that which is really good, honorable, and noble. The line is always strongly marked. He ridicules the pretence of the thing, and not the thing itself. Never was there such a merry missionary as Dickens. Illustration of this point were given from several of the author's novels. The smile never deceived any one in regard to the sincerity of the writer. The very exuberance of his humor determines the character of his heart. His humorous characters are somewhat exaggerated, but in such an admirable manner that they seem true portraits, while they seem caricaturists. Some of his wild exaggerations are in his delineation of women, whether it be Mrs. Gamp, Mrs. Chickleby, or Miss Flint, they are slightly overdrawn. The genius of so affluent a man is its own vindication. The little tourists all speak of the defects of St. Peter's, but it remains the grandest temple in the world. We may quarrel with the caricature or the burlesque of Dickens, but, when a painter paints his grapes, he may laugh at the public, if the birds peck at them. Dickens has enriched our literature with more characters and household words than any author in the world, Shakespeare excepted. Scott said of Goldsmith, he "reconciles us to human nature." As an American, Mr. Curtis said he could not forget our little quarrel with Dickens. Dickens came over to convert us to international copyright, and we were as anxious to procure locks of his hair as he was to have his rights; but it was worth the ill-feeling to have him come over and say: "There has been a misunderstanding between us, but it is all forgotten.

THE OFFAL AT THE STOCK YARDS.

Since the troubles of the Northwestern Fertilizing Company with the town of Hyde Park, the offal of the pork-houses has been accumulating at the Stock Yards to such an extent that it is feared trouble and inconvenience would result to the city. A reporter of THE TRIBUNE visited the place yesterday to ascertain the facts. When the works of the Company were burned in January, it caused a suspension of operations for several days. Close upon the heels of this disaster followed the enforcement of the ordinance by Hyde Park, which caused a stoppage of their trains for several days longer. The heavy snows delayed matters still longer, so that for nearly three weeks the offal could not be removed from the Stock Yards' pork-houses, and was piled up a little distance north of them, covering about an acre of ground to the depth of about three feet. The pork-houses, fearing that Hyde Park would be victorious, negotiated with some farmers in the south part of the town of Lake, a few weeks ago, to take the remainder. This is the condition of affairs at present. There is about an acre of offal still lying frozen in the open air, which the Fertilizing Company have been removing during the past two weeks at the rate of eight or ten carloads a day. The whole will be taken away within three weeks, if they are not interrupted. If the case goes against them in the courts, the whole mass will have to be taken by wagons to the farmers spoken of, where it is much needed. In any event, there need be no fears about any of it remaining where it is until the warm weather renders it offensive.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Several Buildings and Their Contents More or Less Damaged.

Yesterday morning, about 1 o'clock, flames were seen issuing from the first floor of No. 679 West Lake street, a three-story brick building, owned by O'Neil Brothers, and occupied by Duryee & Fern as a dry goods store. An alarm was at once turned in from Box 282. The flames burned with great rapidity, and soon spread to the adjoining building, No. 681, and, but for the prompt arrival of the Fire Department, would have gone still farther. The buildings were soon flooded with water, and the flames quickly subdued. The damage to the building and contents is estimated at $30,000, divided as follows: The two buildings were owned by O'Neil Brothers, and were damaged to the extent of $2,500; insured in the Williamsburgh City, $2,000; St. Paul Fire, $1,500; National Fire and Marine, St. Paul, $1,200. Duryee & Fern, who occupied the first floor of No. 679, where the fire originated, lost $23,500 in stock; insured for $1,500 in the Adriatic; Girard, $3,000; Fireman's Fund, of San Francisco, $2,000; Citizens', Newark, $2,000; Springfield Fire and Marine, Springfield, Mass., $2,000. The second floor was occupied as a dwelling by John Duck, who loses $150 in furniture; no insurance. The first floor of No. 681 was occupied by George W. Peck as a tin and stove store, who sustains a loss of $250; no insurance. The second floor was occupied by a Mr. Benzing as a boarding-house, who loses $500; no insurance. The third floors of both buildings were occupied as a Masonic Hall by the Union Park Masonic Lodge. The furniture was damaged to the extent of $2,500; insured for $4,000 in Teall & Fisher's agency. The fire originated under the counter, near the stove, and it is supposed that some coal fell out during the night and communicated with some pine boards.

POST MORTEM EXAMINATION.

Examination of the Remains of Mrs. Chievers, Supposed to Have Been Killed by Her Husband.

Yesterday afternoon Coroner Stephens, Sergeant Johnson, and Dr. Emmons, County Physician, proceeded to Rosehill Cemetery to make a *post mortem* examination of the body of Mrs. Chievers, the circumstances of whose death were related in THE TRIBUNE of Sunday.

The body had been placed in the receiving vault, and was in a state of excellent preservation. After examining it carefully, it was deemed advisable to postpone any decision upon the case until further deliberation. The vital parts of the body, and those which exhibited signs of the brutality inflicted by the woman's husband, were removed, and brought to the Coroner's office, where they will be examined by a committee of experienced physicians and surgeons. Coroner Stephens is confident that the woman died of Bright's disease of the kidneys, as the certificate of her physician states, but is equally confident that the abuse she received so shocked the deranged or nervous system that it hastened her decease. The examination of the vitals will take place to-day, and the evidence will be given to the Grand Jury.

It is believed that the man Chievers can be convicted by the evidence of medical experts, as there seems to be no diversity of opinion that the woman's death was hastened by the abuse she received from her husband. Some even go so far as to say that she would have recovered if treated with care. Since she was improving when her husband abused her, and declined ever after, this theory is not unreasonable.

Chievers will be confined at the Bridewell until the Grand Jury shall act upon the case. He appears very indifferent regarding the matter, and, when informed of his wife's death, did not seem to be affected.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

No. 145 Lytle street was invaded by sneak thieves, Sunday afternoon, and property valued at $200 stolen.

B. F. Jacobs will address the meeting at the North Side Tabernacle, corner of Ontario and Wells streets, this evening, at 7:30 o'clock. An earnest invitation is extended to all.

The subject of Mr. Curtis' lecture at the Union Park Congregational Church, this evening, is "Women of the Old Time and of the New."

The daily Union Bible service at the Third Presbyterian Church, at 4 o'clock, will be led today by Rev. E. P. Goodwin. Subject: "The Blood of Christ."

Charles Ditt, who shot at John Lair, at Springer's foundry, on Ellsworth avenue, Saturday morning, was yesterday brought before Justice Kauffmann, and held for further examination on the 18th, in bail of $1,000.

An Irish national mass meeting is to be held at Sves Hall, No. 155 Chicago avenue, between Franklin and Market streets, to-morrow evening, at 7 o'clock. It will be addressed by Mr. O'Connor, of Tipperary.

Messrs. Sampson & Low, the well-known English publishers, announce a republication of Professor Mathews' volume, "Getting On in the World; or, Hints on Success in Life," advertising it as "a book that will interest and profit all who read it." This is a handsome compliment to a Chicago book-maker.

About 11 o'clock yesterday morning, John Walsh, a teamster in the employ of William McCormick, while driving a yoke of oxen, fell from his wagon, near the corner of Clark and Kinzie streets, and was run over. He suffered serious internal injuries.

Justice Scully yesterday held in bail of $500 each, Mike Carbery, Mike Murry, James Carroll, and Ed. Hurst, for breaking into John Burnett's house, No. 129 Newberry avenue. Sergeant O'Donnell, who made the arrest, recovered all the money stolen, $169, and most of the stolen goods.

George O'Malia and James Lyman, residents of Buffalo, were yesterday fined $50 apiece by Justice Banyon, for vagrancy. O'Malia is an old confidence operator, and Lyman an accomplished burglar. Special Detectives Gallagher and Flannigan recognized the two rascals soon after their arrival in the city, and on Saturday arrested them.

Charles Winterstein, the man who fell from the building on the corner of La Salle and Washington streets, last Friday, died at St. Joseph's Hospital yesterday morning. Deputy Coroner Pilgrim held an inquest yesterday, at which a verdict was rendered that deceased died from injuries received from the fall.

William Smith, a colored gentleman from St. Louis, was arrested yesterday afternoon on suspicion of having stolen a quantity of jewelry, which he endeavored to pawn at two shops on State street, yesterday afternoon. He gave different names at both shops, and told two stories. The jewelry is in the possession of Captain Sam. Ellis, at the Central Station. If the owner will call he can have the jewelry and the alleged thief.

Sylvester T. Smith, Esq., of Kansas City, Auditor of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, last evening took to wife a Chicago girl—Miss Zilpah M. Andrews, daughter of Mr. Thomas Andrews, the well known caterer, at whose residence on Indiana avenue the ceremony took place, Rev. Dr. Locke, of Grace Church, officiating. A number of invited guests were present, and the occasion was a peculiarly pleasant one. Mr. and Mrs. Smith left last evening to spend their honeymoon at the East.

A meeting of the lady friends of the Chicago Christian Union was held yesterday afternoon at No. 205 West Madison street, for the purpose of making preliminary arrangements for a series of down-town dinners. The dinners will open on Tuesday. An Executive Committee was appointed, consisting of the following ladies: Mrs. Boyden, Mrs. Henry Sayers, Mrs. W. O. Carpenter, Mrs. Henry Booth, and Miss Cherry. Another meeting will be held on Wednesday afternoon at the same place. All lady friends of the Union are expected to attend.

A DISTRESSING CASE.

Shocking Death from Small-Pox of a Young Lady.

Neglected by Neighbors and Friends, Her Only Companion a Paralytic Mother, She Yields Up Her Life.

A case of singular hardship and suffering has recently been brought to light in one of Chicago's most beautiful suburbs. A young lady, whose name is suppressed through feelings of delicacy, was supporting herself and aged mother by teaching music.

Going to the house of a pupil in this city, about noon on a day some three weeks ago, she either failed to notice or heed a small-pox warning on the building. Entering the house without knocking, as her custom was, she met a rather quadily-dressed strange lady, who remarked to her: "This is no place for you." On asking why, she was informed that there was a case of small-pox in the house.

She felt a sudden faintness, and hastily left the place. In about two weeks the dreadful malady struck her down.

Her mother, being a paralytic and never having had the disease, was afraid and unable to minister to her wants, and she was neglected by the neighbors for the same reason.

Her physician, being from the city, was not in the habit of visiting her every day, and the mother was at times so paralytic that she could not leave her chair or bed without assistance.

The young lady, thus neglected, grew rapidly worse, and one afternoon her mother, not being able to move, sitting with her back to the sick chamber, heard the death gurgle of her daughter.

She was unable to summon attendance, and sat there alone with the dead during the long night. She knew her daughter was dead, but was even unable to turn in her chair. And when the neighbors found out the state of affairs the next day, grief had made the old lady deaf.

A more distressing case could not well be conceived of, and it is a reproach to the intelligence and humanity of any neighborhood that would allow such a state of affairs to exist. Had the young lady been promptly removed to the quarantine, she would doubtless now be alive, and her aged mother would have been spared from such terrible mental suffering.

WHO FIRED THE SHOT?

A strange case of shooting is reported to have occurred at the northwest corner of Clark and Madison streets, at half-past 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A gentleman, who appeared to be very much excited, ran out of Campbell Bros.' real estate office, under the Second National Bank, and inquired of two young men who were standing talking together on the sidewalk, if they had observed anybody fire a pistol, or had heard the report of the weapon. They replied in the negative. He then pointed to a small, round hole in one of the large plate-glass windows of the real estate office, and said that a bullet had whizzed by his head while he sat writing at his desk. According to his statement, the small space of an inch was all that prevented his brains being scattered around the room. A careful examination was made, but nothing could be learned of the mysterious shooter. Several persons in the large crowd which assembled on the corner immediately after the occurrence guessed at several explanations of the strange affair, but none of the theories advanced had been found to be correct at last accounts. It is probable that the shot was accidentally fired from one of the buildings opposite. It is also probable that the shot was not fired at all, as no person with any positive knowledge to the contrary can be found in the city. Moreover, it is highly probable that some mischievous urchin hurled a pebble through the window and then ran away. These theories can be used without cost. The hole in the window is almost half an inch in diameter. The missile that caused it was closely searched for, but was not discovered.

—Congressman Hoar, of Massachusetts, has received a letter from a Virginia man calling his attention to the marriage laws of the latter State, complaining that "even doble cosens marry, until the whole Blood Runs out," and proposing "A emendment to the Constitution of the United States making it a Penaton a tuty offenas for first second cosens to marry."

—A new artificial butter is described by the *Moniteur Scientifique* as composed of fresh beef suet, with water added previously, mixed with carbonate of soda. A sheep's stomach is thrown in, and the mixture is constantly stirred, at a temperature of about 110 deg. Fahrenheit. The fat rises pure to the surface, is run into pans, pressed, and sent to market. It is odorless, of the consistency of butter, and remains unaltered for months.

—A bad showing for Maine. Four girls of Augusta were married about eighteen months ago, at the same hour. Two have since separated from their husbands, and the other two have applied for divorces.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—$5 REWARD—ON WEDNESDAY, THE 5TH, on Jet parlor floor, a gold covered spectacle, in Clark or cotton thread box, somewhere between McVicker's and Hubbard-court, and having the card of Louis Boerlin, 197 State-st. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving them at 197 State-st., up stairs, with LOUIS BOERLIN.

FOUND—ON THE WEST SIDE, A BRACELET which the owner can have by calling at 50 North Carpenter-st., proving property, and paying charges.

LOST—SUNDAY, A GOLD SCARF PIN WITH pearl mounting, representing a fly; liberal reward. 39 North Robey or in Hubbard-court.

LOST—A BROWN BAY HORSE AND SOME BUGGY harness; he broke away from buggy near Union Park, on Ogden avenue. Please return, or send word, to 541 Archer-av.

FOUND—THIS EVENING, A RUNAWAY HORSE on Adams-st. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges. JAMES McGRAW, 133 West Adams-st.

FOUND—A PART OF AN EVENING DRESS AND some lace. The owner can have it by giving accurate description and paying for this notice. Call at 803 Michigan-av., 8 to 10 a. m. or 4 to 5 p. m.

STRAYED—$10 REWARD FOR RETURN OF HALF or from 1185 Indiana-av., red and white, 1-year old; left horn broken. H. HEIDE.

TAKEN UP—A YOUNGISH RED AND WHITE cow. The owner is requested to prove ownership, and take her. JAMES WADSWORTH, 177 Madison-st.

TAKEN UP—SATURDAY MORNING—A SMALL red milch cow, short hind horn, no tail, ears cut, but not much hurt, on the corner of Kinzie and Union-sts. The owner can have her by calling at 127 North Halsted, and paying charges. PETER YEE.

$25 REWARD—STOLEN FROM THE COURT House yard, on Saturday, the 8th inst., a horse, buggy, wolf-robe, and blanket. The horse, blanket and buggy are known by the horse. The above reward is offered for the return of the buggy and robe. It is White mare, medium size, about 7 years old, double high top buggy, pastel body, drawn canvas top, double light covered striped lines, blue cloth lining and cushion. The above reward will be paid to any person who will return, or give information where the same can be found. Address JOHN SUTTON, 81 Lincoln-st., northwest corner Madison-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods; or will buy by sending a letter to L. GUILDER, Local Office, 864 State-st.

DISSOLUTION—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the name of RECORD, JOHNSTON & CO., is this day dissolved. T. C. Harthorn will receive from the firm, having sold his interest to Eben W. Fuller.

FLAG STAFFS OF ALL KINDS AND SIZES ON hand and made to order by leaving orders with GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., 238 South Water-st.

OLD BOOKS—CASH PAID FOR OLD BOOKS, libraries—law, medical, and private libraries. CHAPIN BROS., 87 Jackson-st., and 72 East Madison-st.

THE BEST TERMS EVER OFFERRED TO PARties wishing a home in the best country and climate on the globe, is now being offered by the St. Johnsbury Colorado. Call and see us GILL & HAWKES, East Madison-st., Room 1.

THE PATENT RIGHT FOR THE BEST FAMILY article in America for sale. Call and see J. D. FORBES, Patent Solicitor, Room 46 Central Union Block.

WANTED—A GIRL TO FEED A RULING-MAchine; steady work and good wages to one who understands the business. Apply to J. W. BUTLER & CO., 22 and 24 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED—GOOD SECOND-HAND WINDOW-frames, sash, and doors. State size and price. HESS, WHITNEY & CO., 146 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO BUY—PATENT RIGHTS, IN EXchange for merchandise. D. STONER, patent solicitor, Room 46 Central Union Block.

TO LEASE

TO LEASE—AN 80-ACRE IMPROVED FARM, 22 miles from Chicago; tonight, and building new house, barn, and outhouses, with bearing orchard; accessible by rail. Apply to G. S. HUBBARD, 146 East Washington-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—LUMBER—A LARGE QUANTITY OF 2x13 and 2x14 superior joist from 20 to 40 ft in length. Parties in want of any can call by leaving their orders on my yard on Twelfth-st., west of the bridge. THOMAS FOSTER.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE RESIDENCES:
$30,000—On Michigan-av., near Eldridge-court, with lot 40x170 feet.
$25,000—On Wabash-av., near Sixteenth-st., with lot 26x170 feet.
$9,500—On Twentieth-st., near Calumet-av., with lot 24x125 feet.
$8,750—On Twenty-ninth-st., near Calumet-av., with lot 24x125 feet.
$30,000—On Michigan-av., near Thirty-second-st., with lot 50x170 feet.
$9,750—On Indiana-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., with lot 25x150 feet.
$15,000—On Indiana-av., near Twenty-third-st., with lot 50x140 feet.
$23,000—Elegant marble front on Wabash-av., near Eighteenth-st., with lot 25x170 feet.
$15,000—Corner Thirty-third-st., with lot 42x165 feet.
$14,500—On Tyler-st., near Aberdeen, with lot 22x165 feet.
$14,000—Large house on Wabash-av., near Thirty-sixth-st., with lot 50x158 feet.
$7,500—On Egan-av., near Cottage Grove, with lot 41x115 feet.
$35,000—On Monroe-st., near Loomis, with lot 24x198 feet.
The above houses and lots, thus briefly indicated, are well worth the prices demanded. Full particulars will be given on application. Early possession can be had in any case.
J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCES—BRICK house 822 Prairie-av., $14,000.
Stone-front house 924 Michigan-av., $25,000.
Frame house 1164 Indiana-av., with furniture, $12,000.
3 story marble-front house 697 Wabash-av., $27,500.
Marble-front house No. 87 Twenty-fifth-st., $18,000.
Brick house No. 29 Sixteenth-st., $13,000.
Brick house No. 786 Wabash-av., $14,000.
Frame house and 120 feet of ground, southwest corner of Calumet-av. and Twenty-sixth-st., a good bargain, $30,000.
Stone-front house No. 808 Michigan-av., $16,000.
An elegant residence on West Washington-st., east of Union Park, at a bargain.
First-class brick house No. 649 Michigan-av., near Eighteenth-st., $25,000.
Also a number of houses on the avenues from $15,000 to $60,000.
A. J. AVERELL,
180 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS PROPERTY.
80 feet on Lake-st., corner Wells-st.
30 feet on Lake-st., near Clark-st.
90 feet on Market-st., near Randolph-st.
160 feet on South Water-st., corner Dearborn-st.
60 feet on South Water-st., near Clark-st. Easy terms; long time on three-fourths of purchase money at 7 per cent.
GILDERSLEEVE & REID,
Room 7, 124 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA AV., ABOUT 400 FEET, BEtween Twentieth and Twenty-first-sts; very easy terms; low interest.
150 feet on West Washington-st., corner of Desplaines-st. GILDERSLEEVE & REID,
Room 7, No. 124 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE RESIDENCE ON ASHLAND-av., with all modern improvements; a first-class house, and on easy terms. JAMES H. HILL & CO., 859 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ON WALLACE-ST., BETWEEN FIFty-eighth and Fifty-ninth-sts., a nice tract of land of 5 acres, subdivided into lots (we have sold them at $500 a lot adjoining this), is offered for three days at so much below its present value. JAMES H. HILL & CO., 859 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY BRIGHAM & MOULTON, 13 METHodist Church Block; houses and lots on Noble, Leavitt, Oakley, Fulton, Davis, Seymour, Washington, Lincoln, Monroe, Robey, and Burnside-sts.; and Blanchard, Wabash, Prairie, and Warren-avs., from $1,800 to $15,000. Also, houses and large lots in suburban towns very cheap. Vacant lots in all parts of the city, and acres and farms cheap and for exchange.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS ON EASY TERMS TO those who wish to build, on the following streets: Monroe, Wilcox, Adams, Jackson, Tyler, Idaho, Hounoy, Western-av., and other streets. It will pay you to see me before buying. Apply to CAMPBELL BROS., 131 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 344 TYLER-ST., lot 22x132; $1,000 less than it is worth. G. S. THOMAS, 162 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NEAT HOUSE, WITH LOT, 30x135, ON Thirty-second-st., near Dearborn-av.
Brick house, with lot, on Twenty-fifth-st., cheap.
Hyde Park property—Several fine building lots at Egandale, choice, with trees and evergreens.
30x150 on Madison-av., near Oak, $45 each.
25x100 on Oak-st.; bargain, for cash.
50x150 on Ellis-av., near Thirty-ninth-st.
Several fine houses at Oakland and Hyde Park, $5,000 to $30,000.
ULRICH & BOND,
511 Wabash-av. and 162 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS—100 FEET, EAST front, on South Park boulevard, between Forty-first and Forty-second-sts.
Northeast corner Wabash-av. and Fifty-fourth-st., 171 x165.
J. HENRY WILL,
150 Dearborn-st., Room 4 Fuller's Building.

FOR SALE—100x200 FEET, ON CORNER OF Desplaines and Lodia-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—$400 AT ABOVE PRICE LOTS ON Wilcox-st.; they are worth $600; small payment down and very easy terms. A. G. STOREY & SON, 146 South Clark-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—100x75, CORNER OF Wilcox-st. and Sherman-av., 100x75, northeast corner of Jefferson and DeKoven-sts.; parties wishing to improve no money required down. Inquire at 138 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, ON TERMS TO SUIT parties wishing to build, lots on Western-av., Lexington, Polk, and Taylor-sts. Inquire of G. CADWELL, at 138 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES OF LAND, ALMOST IN the centre of the city—Block 7, southwest corner of Thirty-first and Wallace-sts.; investigate; bargain. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 100 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS ON North LaSalle, North Dearborn, Illinois, and Indiana-sts., at low prices and easy terms. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS ON Wentworth-av., Portland-av., and Baddan-st., on side five limits; also, on Harrison and Tyler-sts., near Hoyne-st. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—3 LOTS, WITH 2-STORY HOUSE, brick basement, cast front, 247, 249, and 251 Ladina-st.; a rich home. $7,250.

FOR SALE—200 SOUTH SIDE LOTS, UPON HALsted, Emerald, Dashiell, Arch, Fate, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Arnold, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, and Thirty-seventh-sts., and Archer, Egan, and Wentworth-avs. Very easy terms. Interest 6 per cent. RATHBONE & CHIPMAN, 155 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A 10-ROOM HOUSE, LOT 48 FEET front; price reasonable; one-third cash, balance on time; now renting for $60 per month. Address H 86, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NINETY LOTS AT HUMBOLDT Park, on monthly payments; but short distance from railroad depot. No city or park taxes on this property. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—20 SPLENDID BUILDING LOTS AT Irving Park, near depot. Low for cash, or will exchange for city property or improved farms. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID COTTAGE AND LOT near Rock Island car-shops, only $1,600.
One elegant cottage and lot, 24 Baddan-st.; $2,600; one-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years.
One Gothic house and four new cottages, near Forty-fifth-st.; low for cash.
One cottage and 50 feet front lot, on Park-av., near Robey-st. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND COTTAGES WITH LOTS in most desirable parts of the city. We try to make terms to suit. Apply to CAMPBELL BROS., 131 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A TWO-STORY HOUSE 20X 30, with kitchen, and good cellar; ground. Apply to FRED. BECKER, 67 North Wells-st.

FOR SALE—80 LOTS IN ARCHER ADDITION, ON Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts. Low prices, and easy terms. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—5 STABLE LOTS, WITH TWO GOOD barns, suitable for livery and omnibus uses, one block south of Madison-st., near Morgan; small cash payment, balance easy terms. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BY J. MATTESON, 60 LASALLE-ST.:
50 feet on South Park-av.
50 feet on Calumet-av.

FOR SALE—BY J. MATTESON, 60 LASALLE-ST.:
Northwest corner Van Buren and Centre-av., 120x165 feet.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—ONE SMALL AND one large two-story frame house, on leased lot on Michigan-av., near Thirty-first-st. Inquire outside of the larger house. BROWN & HORTON, Real Estate Agents, 150 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—40x120 FEET ON SOUTHEAST CORNER of Randolph and Fifth-av.; also, 46 feet and 5 inches adjoining the 80 feet fronting on Wells. Inquire at 1140 Indiana-av. O. STOSS.

FOR SALE—GREAT SACRIFICE—THE OWNER wants money and will sell a subdivision of 15 acres so that it will not the buyer $30,000 to retail it at 40 percent prices. WILSON & MONTGOMERY, 18 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—ANY PARTY WISHING TO BUY A first-class brick house in a good location, South Side, cheap. Address the owner, K 37, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE OF 3 ROOMS, LOT 24X125 feet, in Dayton-st., near Centre-st., $1,500; must be sold this week. LARKIN & JENKS, southeast corner Clark and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, No. 844 Washington-st., with brick barn and modern improvements. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, ON TERMS to suit, house and lot No. 86 Park-av., frame house of 10 rooms. Inquire at 138 South Clark-st., in Bank.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$12.50 EACH, THIRD CASH, BALANCE one year, 200 lots in Calumet, near harbor; title perfect. F. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOT AT OAKLAND, block from cars; a bargain, if taken at once; will sell furniture, also, at great sacrifice. Apply to-day at ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av., and 162 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORWOOD PARK, SEVERAL good houses and lots. Price from $3,500 to $7,500. F. M. FOX, 139 LaSalle-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—72x138, CORNER Fifty-ninth-st. and Wentworth-av., $25 per foot, for a few days. Also two cottages and lots, on easy terms. HULBURD & CO., 95 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—20 ACRES, BEAUtifully located, near junction of two prominent railroads now about entering Englewood; a fine chance to subdivide at a large profit. HULBURD & CO., 95 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FIVE ACRE BLOCKS RIPE for subdivision between Douglas and Humbold Parks. Apply to CAMPBELL BROS., 131 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—A NEW TWOstory house and large lot. Apply at 205 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—IRVING PARK, 6 MILES FROM COURT house, 5c fare, additional trains every hour after March 1, water and gas in complete working order, water-pipes and sidewalks laid without extra charge on all property of Irving Park Land Company; large shade trees; for sale and built to order; very easy terms. R. T. RACE & CO., Sole Agents, Room 1, 167 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WE WILL SELL TWO NEW HOUSES with large lots, in Maywood, and a house and lot at Wheaton, at a great bargain for cash. SPRUANCE, PRESTON & CO., 7 Chamber of Commerce, corner LaSalle and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN AND NORWOOD PARK—We have choice lots and blocks for sale or trade. WILSON, PEIRCE & CO., 104½ Clark-st.

FOR SALE—5-ACRE BLOCK IN NEW ADDITION to Washington Heights very low; can be retailed at a profit of 200 per cent. A. G. STOREY & SON, 146 South Clark-st., Room 8.

MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—A FINE PIANO, WARRANTED TO BE in perfect order; would take a buggy, with or without harness, in exchange. Address FRENCH, 250 Wabash-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A GOOD IMPROVED farm of 320 acres, only 7 miles from Kenosha, with good houses, fine barns, sheds, etc., all fenced; 60 acres timber, and part running to the lake. Will sell cheap, on easy terms, or for first-class suburban property. LINCOLN & BARLOW, 11 Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—I WANT TO EXCHANGE OR SELL A first-class stock farm of 320 acres, 35 miles from Chicago; having all the buildings and improvements on it first-class, and will take improved or unimproved property on the North Side in exchange. Address K 31, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—1,800 ACRES CHOICE ILLINOIS FARM lands, in 40, 60, 80, or 160 acre tracts. Clear titles, and taxes paid to date. Can be had for half their values by cash purchasers. Call upon, or send for circular giving full description, to B. F. CLARKE & CO., 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 120 ACRES, IMPROVED, 100 miles from Chicago; would exchange for Chicago property, and assume incumbrance. Inquire at 720 State-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE CLIFTON CEMENT Works, on the Tennessee River, Tenn. Also, 2,200 acres of cotton land in Gaston County, Miss. For terms address MRS. C. H. BROWN, P. O. Box 32, Nashville, Tenn.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD TWO-STORY HOUSE, SOUTH east of State and Twenty-second-sts., for cash customer. Owners please call on ENOS TURNER, 151 East Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A LOT ON SOUTH DEARBORN OR Burnside-st., between Thirty-first and Thirty-fifth-sts. Small cash payment down, balance quarterly. ENOS TURNER, 151 East Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—LOT OUTSIDE FIRE LIMITS EAST of Western-av. and North of Twelfth-st.; direct from owner and a big bargain is wanted. Terms to suit price. Address D 26, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT BETWEEN MADison and Twelfth and Aberdeen and Oakley-sts. worth $2,500 to $4,000, for cash. LARKIN & JENKS, southeast corner Clark and Madison-sts., Room

FOREIGN.

Serious Political Complications in Spain.

King Amadeus, Snubbed by His Ministers and the Cortes, Will Abdicate.

Movements of the Advanced Republicans in View of the Situation.

Mexico Again Enjoying the Luxury of an Insurrection.

SPAIN.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The following despatch has been received here by Reuter: A telegram, marked "urgent," and not delayed by the Censor at Madrid, and therefore believed to have some foundation in truth, is published:

MADRID, Feb. 10.—King Amadeus manifests a disposition to abdicate the crown, in which case he will resign his power into the hands of the Cortes. Madrid is quiet.

MADRID, Feb. 10.—The *Correspondencia*, in its issue of to-day, announces the probability that the session of the Cortes will be suspended for a few days, and that, upon reassembling, the proposition from King Amadeus to abdicate the throne will be read in the Cortes, when an effort will probably be made to dissuade the King from carrying out his purpose. Should he persist, a special law will be passed electing a Regent and Cabinet.

Other Madrid journals state that if the King should resign the crown, the present authorities will remain in office to watch the course of events, and it is believed that all questions arising out of the abdication will be settled according to the Constitution, and without any disturbance.

A Cabinet Council was held last night, after which Senor Martos, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Senor Becerra, Minister of the Interior, and Senor Echegary, Minister of Finance, had a conference with Senor Rivero, President of the Cortes. A conference also took place between Senor Cordoba, Minister of War, and the principal military officers in Madrid.

A large meeting of Conservatives was held last night.

In the event of the King's abdication, the Senate and Cortes will go into joint session, and continue to sit as one Chamber until the throne is filled, or the future form of Government settled.

The King's disposition to quit the throne is attributed to the difference between His Majesty and the Ministry, which arose in November last, when the General of the Artillery, Don Hidalgo, was promoted to the Captain Generalship of the Basque provinces. The majority of the officers in the artillery arm of the service resigned their commissions at the time, protesting against the promotion as irregular and unjustifiable, and refusing to serve under Hidalgo, because he participated in the massacre at San Gil barracks in 1866. Hidalgo meeting with so much opposition finally resigned, and the officers withdrew their resignations, but the Ministry recently appointed him to a new and important command in Catalonia. The artillery officers renewed their protest, and again sent in their resignations. The Ministry disregarded them, and, appealing to the Cortes, obtained nearly an unanimous vote of confidence. The King from the beginning has disapproved the promotion of Hidalgo, and feels affronted because his Cabinet compels him, through a vote of the Cortes, to acquiesce in the last appointment.

It is given out that Senor Zorilla will retire to private life if the King persists in his resolve to abdicate.

The members of the Cortes belonging to the most advanced section of the Republican party held a meeting yesterday to consider what action should be taken in the crisis. About thirty persons were present. They resolved to maintain a pacific, yet energetic attitude, and if the King's determination should be irrevocable, to encourage orderly manifestations in favor of the establishment of a Republic.

The Senate by a vote of 59 against 6, has passed a motion of confidence in the Ministry on the question of its course towards the artillery, with regard to the recent demonstration of insubordination, and created an Ordnance Department. The bill for the abolition of slavery in the Island of Porto Rico will be discussed to-day in Congress.

LATER.

MADRID, Feb. 10.—When the Cortes met to-day the seats of the Ministers were vacant. Senor Figueros, leader of the Republic party, expressed surprise at the absence of the members of the Cabinet at such a juncture, and demanded that they be notified to attend. President Rivero thereupon sent a messenger to request the presence of the representatives of the Government. Senor Zorilla, President of Council soon afterwards entered and proceeded to address the House. He acknowledged the situation was serious, but the Government had no intention concealing the fact. He advised the Republican deputies not to act hastily. Nothing of an official character has yet been done. The immediate duty of the Government was to maintain order. He objected to the sitting of the Cortes under the circumstances. Senor Zorilla then stated that the King informed him on Saturday last that he was firmly resolved to abdicate. The Ministers sought to dissuade the King from the purpose. His Majesty asked for twenty-four hours to consider. All that the Prime Minister could add was, that he had not since then received His Majesty's official act of abdication, and he was unable in the present state of suspense to make any proposal to or ask any vote from the Cortes.

Senor Figueros said he could not agree with the Prime Minister that there was anything objectionable in the sitting of the Cortes, and he moved that the session be made permanent. The motion was carried, and at 10:30 to-night there had been no adjournment.

A snow-storm, yesterday, extended throughout the North Provinces.

Bands of Carlists have appeared in the Province of Ledo.

The snow interferes with the operations against the Carlists.

General Moriones, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the North, is making a forced march in hopes of overtaking General Ollo, who, at the head of 2,000 insurgents, has again entered the Province of Navarre.

The Carlist bands under the command of Santa Cruz, Macazaga, and Iturbide have effected a junction in the Province of Guipuzcoa.

PARIS, Feb. 10.—Advices from the Carlist forces represent that the insurrection in Spain is daily gaining strength. It now exists in eight northern provinces, and is extending to the central and southern provinces. The Government is acting on the defensive. Towns are being fortified and volunteers armed to resist the advance of the insurgents.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 10.—Duke De Broglie will present the report of the Committee of Thirty in the Assembly on Saturday. He will previously communicate with President Thiers.

The trial of nine persons charged with ravishing and subsequently murdering their victims began at Douai. The crimes were perpetrated in a neighboring forest at intervals from the beginning of 1870 to September, 1872.

L'Univers publishes letters from one of Napoleon's Ministers, whose name is not given, confirming the revelations made by the Duke De Grammont as to the promises of assistance made by Austria to France at the beginning of the war with Prussia. The correspondent adds to Grammont's statement that a treaty of triple alliance was nearly concluded between France, Italy, and Austria, but was not signed, because Napoleon rejected it as dishonorable. The same writer also asserts that it was by Austria's suggestion that Rome was given up to the Italian Government.

MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 1.—The insurrection in Tepic, under Lozada, is assuming formidable proportions. Lozada, in his political manifesto, proposes to establish a Government similar to the Paris Commune. His army has invaded several portions of Jalisco and Guadalajara. In a severe battle on the 28th ult. Lozada defeated Corona, who retreated into Guadalajara. General Flores telegraphs to the contrary, saying that Lozada was whipped, and lost 1,000 men killed and wounded. Private telegrams, however, concede the victory to Lozada. Colonel Altamisans has defeated a portion of Lozada's force. Corona is expecting reinforcements.

The crop in the Tuxpan cotton fields has been destroyed by worms.

CANADA.

QUEBEC, Feb. 10.—The Quebec Cabinet has adjourned. It is understood that Quinet will be Premier of the Cabinet instead of Chauveau; that Solicitor General Irvine will become Attorney General; Chapleau will be appointed Solicitor General; that Dr. Fortan will become Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 10.—The workingmen of this city hold a mass meeting to-morrow night, to discuss certain Government measures.

The brakesmen on the Great Western Railway, threaten to strike for higher wages, on Wednesday.

OTTAWA, Feb. 10.—The Hon. Chauveau has resigned and accepted the Presidency of the Senate.

ITALY.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—European mail intelligence says that the law regarding religious corporations will scarcely come before the Italian Parliament until Lent. There is little doubt that the result of the debate will be to place Rome on a precisely similar footing in respect to religious institutions with the rest of Italy.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DUBLIN, Feb. 10.—The trial of the Galway priests, for illegal interference in the Parliamentary election, opened to-day, in the Court of Queen's Bench, in this city. Lord Chief Justice the Right Hon. James Whiteside presides.

GREECE.

ROME, Feb. 10.—*L'Opinione* says the Emperor of Austria has consented to act as arbitrator for the settlement of the Laurium mine dispute.

NEW YORK.

Street Letter Boxes Robbed—Eight-Hour Men—The New Post Office—Shooting Affray—The Rosenzweig Case—Canal Tolls—The Jumel Case—The Greeley Will.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—The murder mania among jealous husbands continues. Gustave Malmgrist, a Swede dry goods salesman, was arrested, to-day, for shooting Dr. Hugh Williamson, physician and principal of a public school in East Seventy-ninth street. Malmgrist says Dr. Williamson has at various times interfered between him and his wife, and that some years ago the Doctor attempted his life. Last night the Doctor visited his house, and a quarrel was the consequence. They went out to the street; both drew pistols and commenced firing. The jealous husband was shot in the wrist, and Dr. Williamson in the groin. After the shooting they grappled, and fought until the police interfered. Previous to the encounter, last night, Mrs. Malmgrist attended a christening with the Doctor, her husband not knowing of the fact until her return home. The Doctor says Malmgrist is a drunkard, and abused his wife, and that a divorce had been vainly sought by him five years ago, on ground of adultery with himself. The Doctor also claims to be a distant relative of Mrs. Malmgrist. His injuries are believed to be fatal.

Mrs. Catharine Sinclair Forrest has determined to sue the estate of Edwin Forrest for dower, on the ground that he was never divorced from her.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—It has been discovered that street letter boxes have been recently robbed throughout the city. On Friday night eight of them were broken open.

The German journeymen cabinet-makers and the employes of the furniture manufacturing trade, at a meeting held yesterday, took preliminary action for a renewal of their efforts for the eight-hour system in the spring. Like action has been taken by the German journeymen shoemakers.

Ex-Mayor Kalbfleisch, of Brooklyn, is again in a hopeless condition.

Four million dollars have been already expended in the construction of the new Post Office in this city. Two millions more are requisite to finish it, and if another story is to be added an additional million will be needed. No further appropriations remain, and consequently all work on the building will suspend until Congressional action is had in the premises.

The late movement in Erie Railway stock, causing an advance in price, is said to be attributable to the fact that the company will, on Tuesday, declare a small dividend on both common and preferred stock. Various rumors are current respecting the late restitution transaction of Jay Gould, and a contemplated project of his to secure a change in the management.

Early this morning Dr. Hugh Williamson was dangerously shot by a man named Quist, during a scuffle growing out of an attempt of Williamson's to molify Quist, who was angry with his wife on her returning from a party with Williamson.

The funeral ceremonies of the late Vicar General Starr took place to-day at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Mulberry street. The church was draped in black, and crowded in every part. A Pontifical High Mass, Mozart's Grand Requiem, was celebrated by Archbishop McClosky, and the funeral sermon was preached by Bishop Laughlin, of Brooklyn. Delegates from the Young's Men's Societies were present.

Recorder Hackett informed the Counsel for Rosenzweig to-day, that if the present indictment was quashed, he would request the District Attorney to have Rosenzweig indicted for murder in the first degree.

The Produce Exchange to-day adopted a resolution urging the passage by the Legislature of concurrent resolutions authorizing the Canal Board to fix the toll sheet for 1873, on the basis of 1871 and 1872.

William N. Baker, a Virginia youth, who shot John D. Schaffer, a playmate on Friday night, has been committed to the Tombs, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The testimony in the Jumel will case closed to-day. The summing up it is expected will occupy the remainder of the week.

The Surrogate of Westchester County to-day admitted the Greeley will of 1871 to probate.

The *Evening Post* has the following: "A rumor was in circulation at a late hour this afternoon that Thrulow Weed had suddenly died. Upon inquiry it was ascertained that Mr. Weed was in his usual health this morning, and this afternoon sent a message to Postmaster Jones, asking for an interview at the Astor House. No further facts in connection with the rumor could be ascertained."

It is expected that Judge Davis will render a decision on the application of Stokes for a new trial on Wednesday.

Two jurors were obtained to-day in the Scannell murder case.

In Brooklyn, to-day, the Coroner's jury in the case of the boy John Fox rendered a verdict charging his father John Adam Fox with causing his death. Fox was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Obituary.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 10.—Frank B. Lord, formerly General Ticket Agent of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad, died of consumption at his residence near this city this morning.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 10.—The Hon. Thomas Parsons, a well-known politician, died this morning.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 10.—Colonel E. M. Magee, one of the oldest citizens, and at one time Mayor of this city, died suddenly, of heart-disease, yesterday morning.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 10.—Mrs. Crittenden, widow of the late Senator John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, died here yesterday, at the residence of her son-in-law, Andrew McKinta.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Commander James W. Shirk, U. S. N., died this evening of pneumonia.

River Disaster.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 10.—The steamer Petrel, which sank on Saturday midnight in the Ohio River, 170 miles above here and 12 miles above Huntington, W. Va., was a 300-ton boat, used by the Ohio Salt Company of Middleport, a suburb of Pomeroy. She had on board twenty-eight persons when she struck a floating log, which knocked a hole in her bow. The water rushed in so rapidly as to turn her over sideways, rolling her boilers overboard, and exploding her steam pipe. She went down rapidly in the high river, 30 feet deep in the channel; the current swift and the night cold but bright. Captain McElhaney, after swiming ashore, perished with cold. Several others swam and saved themselves, but the greater part clung to the wreck, which floated down the river, and were rescued by skiffs, a few at a time, chilled through. The fireman, Henry Church, a deck-hand, Geo. Oakley; and the wheeler, Thompson, a lad 14 years old, were drowned. The deceased lived in Middleport, where the casualty is felt severely.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

IOWA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SENATE.

DESMOINES, Iowa, Feb. 10.—This morning, the Senate resumed consideration of Title 12 of Education, commencing with Chapter 9, on the system of common schools. Amendments were made allowing independent districts heretofore formed out of contiguous territory in two counties to reorganize under the law; providing a penalty for failure by Boards of Directors in making the report required by law; also, additional sections, providing that any person having under his control a child between the ages of 6 and 14 years, shall annually, during such control, send such child to school at least sixteen weeks, under the penalty of a fine not exceeding $20; also, providing for a truant officer in each district, to see the law is enforced, etc. After a short discussion, the bill was adopted—yeas, 19; nays, 17. This is similar to the law passed by the Senate last session, and defeated in the House. An amendment was adopted requiring the State Auditor, instead of the Treasurer, to apportion the School fund to the counties. Chapter 3 of the State Agricultural College and Farm was then considered. The Committee reported a substitute for the chapter. Amendments were made that no member of the Assembly shall be elegible as a Trustee; reducing the number of Trustees to 5; striking out the provision making the Governor an ex-officio member of the Board, but giving him power to fill vacancies in the same. The compensation of the Trustees was fixed at $5 per day, and mileage at the rate of 5 cents per mile, and not to receive pay for more than thirty days in one year. The Board of Audit was read, subject to the rules established by the Board of Trustees. Amendments were made requiring the Treasurer to give bond in double the highest amount likely to be in his hands at any one time, and the bond shall be kept in the office of the Secretary of State. An amendment was made striking out the provision that the Treasurer shall have his office at the college. After discussion, an amendment, taking away the power of the Trustees to hereafter sell lands granted by the College and by Congress was adopted; also, providing for the punishment of any officer diverting the funds of the institution from the fund to which the same belongs by a fine of $1,000 and imprisonment for not less than six months. Title 12 of Education was then passed.

Title 24, of Crimes and Punishments being considered, a discussion was had over a motion to restore the old law and revive the death penalty for murder. This was lost. Amendments, however, were made declaring treason and murder in the first degree not bailable. New sections relative to Texas cattle were substituted, in substance prohibiting the bringing of this class of cattle into the State from April till November, unless they had been wintered North of the south line of Kansas, the provision not to apply to railways transporting them through the State. The House bill of proceedings to reverse, vacate, and modify judgments of courts, and the bill relative to Justices of the Peace and their courts were passed. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

This morning the consideration of Chapter 5, of railways and their organization, was resumed. After a sharp discussion, the Kassan substitute for the Keables amendment, relative to discrimination by railroads between places and persons, was voted down, and the original amendment adopted. The House then adjourned, to allow the friends of railroad tariff to hold a conference. None but friends of this measure were invited to be present, and all taking part, agreed to abide by the decision of the majority. After considerable discussion, the O'Donnell schedule, fixing the maximum rates to be charged by railways, was agreed to, and the Keables amendment rejected. In the afternoon the House resumed the consideration of the bill, and, after a short discussion on points of order, the O'Donnell amendment, agreed upon in caucus, was adopted,—ayes, 48; nays, 31, and the bill passed,—ayes, 71; nays, 7, and the House adjourned.

MICHIGAN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 10.—The Senate Committee on the University reported back to the Senate, without recommendation, the bills establishing two homœpathic professors in the medical faculty of the University, or establishing a homœpathic branch of the University. The Senate passed unanimously and almost without debate, in Committee of the Whole, the bill imposing the one-twentieth mill tax for the benefit of the University.

The House passed on third reading, only Messrs. Luce, of Hillsdale, and Lockwood, of Alpena, opposing, the Senate bill appropriating $38,000 for finishing the University Hall, and making up the deficit in the University revenue for the fiscal year.

Investigations into the treatment and condition of the Boys' Reform School were ordered; also, into the letting of wagon contracts of the State Prison.

The question of stopping Sunday railroading was agitated in the Senate.

The Supervisors of Osceola and Oscoda Counties memorialized the Legislature for the removal of Judge Giddings, of their Circuit, for drunkenness.

KANSAS.

TOPEKA, Feb. 10.—The Pomeroy Investigating Committee, to-day, authorized the publication of that portion of Colonel York's testimony which was kept back at the time it was given. It is to the effect that Pomeroy told him (York) that he had three spies in the anti-Pomeroy caucus. The names given were Senator Moonlight, Captain Tough, and Representative Bond.

Judge Horton, United States District Attorney, was examined to-day. He testified that he had no knowledge of the use of money by Pomeroy. On being asked if he had had any conversation with Pomeroy relative to the alleged payment of $7,000 to York, he replied that his only conversation with Pomeroy on that subject was in his capacity as attorney; that he could not lawfully repeat anything said to him in confidence by a client.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 10.—Fifty-one members of the two General Assemblies met this evening at Lyceum Hall, and, after a consultation, agreed to meet to-morrow evening for the purpose of having a better understanding. The contending parties treated each other with every courtesy, and both appeared desirous of bringing about a settlement. The proposed meeting of to-morrow evening seems to meet with favor from both parties. Judge Cullom, of the Fifth District Court, to-day decided the act creating a Superior District Court unconstitutional.

INDIANA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 10.—The Senate met this morning, pursuant to adjournment, but, in consequence of no quorum being present, adjourned until to-morrow morning.

The House met at 2 o'clock.

A few new bills were introduced, and then the body adjourned until to-morrow morning, a quorum not being present. There were only forty-three members present, when sixty-seven is required for the transaction of business.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Feb. 10.—The Senate has fixed March 11 for the election of Senator Wilson's successor. It remains for the House to concur.

Hung by a Golden Chain.

A somewhat remarkable circumstance occurred in West Nashville the other day. A gentleman, before retiring for the night, took the precaution to place his gold watch and chain under his pillow, that it might not be stolen without his being awakened. To his surprise he woke up the following morning to find that it had unaccountably been spirited away. He remembered having heard his servant making a fire, and came to the conclusion that no one else could have taken it. He called the servant in and made inquiries about it. The servant denied having seen it. This did not satisfy the owner, but the servant was, nevertheless, allowed to depart. His employer now instituted a thorough search. After looking everywhere about the room, he found the watch forced half way into a rat-hole. He pulled it out, and, to his great consternation, found a rat at the end of the golden chain, in which it had become entangled and been hanged by the neck until dead.

St. Louis to Have an Industrial Exposition.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 10.—A very large meeting was held at the Mercantile Library Hall to-night, in the interest of the contemplated Industrial Exposition, to be held here next fall. Although a heavy rain was falling, the hall was nearly filled with people, representing almost every industrial interest, branch of business, trade, and profession in the city. Thos. Allen, President of the Iron Mountain Railroad, and President of the Association, made an address setting forth the purpose of the organization, and its importance to the welfare of the city, and speeches were delivered by Governor Stanard, Rev. Dr. Elliot, Colonel Coleman, Ed. Harrison, and Colonel Hall, of the Iron Mountain and South St. Louis iron interest, and several other prominent citizens, all strongly urging active and energetic measures to push forward the project to success. Nearly $40,000 were subscribed on the spot, and half as much more promised. Soliciting Committees will at once go to work, and there is no doubt but that more than enough money to make the enterprise a complete success can be speedily raised.

SPRINGFIELD.

Speculations as to Who Will be Nominated for Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 10.—Guessing who will be the next set of men nominated on the Railroad Board is the occupation of every one around the Leland to-night. The names will be certainly sent to the Senate in the morning if there is a quorum, but it is not impossible that action will be postponed until next week, when the Committees now visiting the State institutions return. Colonel Morgan will not be nominated. He has been very candid in admitting that if a railroad or any other corporation or person offered him a better salary than the State, he would resign and accept. The Governor heard this, and did not care to appoint a man on whom the duties of the office would rest so lightly, and who could be induced to cast them off on small pecuniary provocation. Mr. Morgan has been very honest in making the admission, and stated that he did not desire to obtain the place under false pretences of any kind. No one but the Governor knows who he will nominate, but it is safe to say that two, if not three, of the following names will be submitted to the Senate: W. C. Flagg, Madison; Reuben M. Benjamin, McLean; John P. Reynolds, of Cook; John H. Adams, of Stephenson. The Governor will stand by whoever he sends in, and will not be intimidated by abuse or threats. The Senate will have to confirm or reject. He has made up his mind to that.

Dispositon of Fees—Supreme Court Decisions—Fruit Prospects—Personal.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 10.—Under the old law the fees collected by the Secretary of State were a part of the emoluments of his office, and in the organization of companies under the General Incorporation laws it became a custom for them to present to the Secretary of State a printed copy of their charter for him to certify, and as the work of comparing was comparatively light, and the charging of fees being at his option, it happened that the fees charged were very often largely less than the legal fees. The question of discretion in these cases has been submitted by Colonel G. H. Harlow, Secretary of State, to the Attorney General, who decides that, as the fees now collected go into the State Treasury, in accordance with law, the Secretary has no power to remit any part of the legal fees, which must be collected, as fixed by law.

In the Central Grand Division the Supreme Court for the January term, 1873, reversed and remanded cases numbers 55 and 56, Hayner *et al. vs.* Smith *et al.*, appeal from the Alton City Court.

Petition for a rehearing in No. 236, Peoria & Rock Island Railroad, *vs.* Clane is denied.

An examination, made by experts, reveals the fact that the peach crop in this part of the State will this year be a failure. Many other kinds of fruits are badly injured. A light crop of apples is expected, unless improved later in the season. Several varieties of grapes are also killed, as well as smaller fruits. Reports from Egypt are to the same effect.

Senator R. J. Oglesby is in the city to-day.

THE WEATHER.

War Department Prognostications.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—Throughout the Northwest the Signal Service reports indicated moderate weather this morning, but unusually cold throughout the South and in the Middle States, and very cold in New England and Canada. The thermometer at daylight marked as follows: San Francisco, 49 above; Cheyenne, 29 above; Omaha, 38 above; St. Paul, 32 above; Duluth, 22 above; Chicago, 30 above; St. Louis, 33 above; Memphis, 37 above; New Orleans, 46; Louisville, 31; Cincinnati, 29; Detroit, 17; Cleveland, 10 above; Pittsburgh, 12 above; Buffalo and Toronto, 1 above, Rochester, 3 above; Montreal, 1 below; Quebec, 7 below; Burlington, Vt., 6 below; Portland, 4 above; Boston, 6 above; New York, 14 above; Washington, 17 above; Fortress Monroe, 22 above; Charleston, S. C., 37.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10.—Probabilities—The low barometer over Wisconsin moves eastward into Canada, accompanied by brisk and high winds. From the Ohio Valley to the Upper Lakes and Northwest, on Tuesday, fresh and brisk, and probably high, westerly to northerly winds, falling temperature, and clear and clearing weather, accompanied by, probably, areas of snow over the Upper Lake region. For the Middle States, fresh and brisk winds, increasing possibly to high, over the Lower Lake region, and gradually veering to southerly and westerly, rising temperature, cloudy weather and areas of generally light rain. For New England, winds shifting to fresh and brisk southerly to westerly, rising temperature, and cloudy weather. For the South Atlantic States, fresh southerly to westerly winds and generally cloudy weather. For the Gulf States east of the Mississippi, winds veering to southerly and westerly, cloudy weather, and possibly areas of light rain. For Tennessee and Kentucky, cloudy weather and rain, but winds veering to westerly and northwesterly, and clearing weather during Tuesday.

Ocean Steamship News.

HAVRE, Feb. 10.—The steamer Thorwaldsen has arrived.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The steamers Frisia, Columbia, and Donau have arrived out.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—Arrived, steamship Baltic, from Liverpool.

Private advices from Aspinwall say the steamer Henry Chauncey did not leave that port until the 3d inst., and will not arrive here until the 12th or 13th.

Arrived—Steamships City of Paris and Egypt, from Liverpool.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—Arrived, steamship Bremen from Hamburg.

A Man Eaten by Wolves.

From the New London (Wis.) Times.

On Monday last, as a German farmer was coming out of the woods, about twenty miles north of Perry's Mills, he found a man's boots with the feet left in them, particles of clothing, a few bones, a dead dog, and two dead wolves. Signs of a terrible struggle were all around. The unfortunate man's name is not known as yet. The supposition is that he was going from a lumbering camp to another, when the wolves (who are starving on account of the deep snow preventing them from running down their game) overtook him in the road before he could have time to climb a tree, and devoured him. The story is probably too true, as the wolves are famishing and will attack anything at this time.

An Absconding Land Swindler.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—It is reported from North Granville, Washington County, in this State, that Thomas Cree has fled from that place and "gone West," having defrauded various parties in that section out of sums amounting to nearly $400,000. He was once a Postmaster. Most of his pretended speculations were in Western real estate transactions, concerning property which had no existence.

Uxoricide.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 10.—John Spellman was arrested, yesterday, on suspicion of having killed his wife. The Coroner's inquest to-day disclosed the fact that both Spellman and wife were hard drinkers; that they quarrelled frequently, and that the woman's death was the result of a brutal beating by her husband.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The Board of Trade rooms in the new City Hall building, Columbus, Ohio, were dedicated last night with appropriate ceremonies.

Colonel Andrew Derrom, a prominent lumber merchant of Paterson, N. J., has failed. Liabilities, $180,000.

The number of hogs killed at DesMoines to date is 49,408; last year, 40,000. The packers are still buying.

A train on the Oregon Pacific Railroad run off the track, near Redding, yesterday, killing the engineer, George Moulthrop.

The dead body of a negro, supposed to have been murdered, was found early yesterday morning, 15 miles from St. Louis. No clue to the perpetrators.

The Lydia Thompson troupe, on Sunday night, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, closed the most successful engagement of the season, the four weeks' receipts being over $35,000.

A Paris letter says: "The truth about the objectionable play of Mr. Sardou is, that it sought to attack the Republic of France by undertaking to show the odious morals of the people in the model American Republic."

The river at Port Deposit, Md., has fallen some, and is now at a stand still, but another rise is expected soon. The people are still anxious, expecting soon to be forced to take refuge on the hills. There is no movement of the ice.

A despatch from the Chickies says that the Susquehanna River was gorged on Saturday night. The river rose eight feet, and the water backed up and overflowed the canal, causing some damage. The water has been falling since last night, but there is no movement.

The boiler in the agricultural works of Yates Brothers, near Havana, Ill., exploded Saturday afternoon, demolishing the building in which it stood and some others adjoining. One of the proprietors was forced through a plank partition and terribly mangled, and his brother was badly scalded by the steam. Neither is expected to recover.

AGRICULTURE.

The Wisconsin State Agricultural Convention.

Address of Professor Parkinson on "Production and Consumption, Demand and Supply."

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 8, 1873.

The State Agricultural Convention held at Madison this week, under the auspices of the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society, was devoted mainly to the dicussion of purely agricultural subjects. Its official action in the way of passing resolutions, etc., was quite brief. A resolution commending Governor Washburn's recommendation that a Board of Railway Commissioners be appointed, was unanimously adopted; also, one recommending farmers to organize in Clubs, Granges, etc., and to buy machinery of those manufacturers who agree to treat with the representative of the Club on the same terms as with other agents.

Although engaged in an animated "Railroad War," the use of the Assembly Chamber was cheerfully granted for two evening meetings.

In the main, the papers read and discussions were useful and practical. Stock-Raising, Dairying, Grain-Farming, Fruit-Culture, Fish Propagation, Objects of Agricultural Societies, etc., were quite fully discussed. The address by Professor J. B. Parkinson, of the Wisconsin State University, was out of the ordinary line of addresses at such meetings, dealing with broad, general principles, instead of with the narrow or isolated facts upon which farmers so often base their conclusions. Its importance makes a somewhat full synopsis worth reading. It was entitled

PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION, DEMAND AND SUPPLY.

The moving impulse in the economic world is human wants, the alternate object is to satisfy those wants, and the absolute intervening condition to this end is human toil. Men in their business relations are actuated by self-interest. The science of ethics and the science of economy are essentially distinct. The one treats of right, the other of gain. The basis of the one is enlightened sense of duty; of the other, enlightened self-love.

Wants, efforts, satisfactions, make up the economic circle. The first constitute the springs of wealth, the moving impulse. But it is written, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread." Toil, too, is irksome. Hence to maximize pain and discomfort is the problem of economy. To this end men soon learned to exchange services. The full benefits of exchange they seem slow to recognize. It involves the whole subject of division of labor and the distribution of its fruits. Prejudice here is apt to creep in and disturb correct thinking and acting. The different parties in productions must be recognized. What is it to produce, and who are producers? In the broadest sense of the term, he who renders a service for which something is demanded and received in return, is a producer. The services rendered is the product, and the act of rendering it, is production. Nature, with her agencies, stands ready to minister to the wants of man; labor is necessary to control and use them.

Material production is simply imparting to material objects qualities which fit them to satisfy human desire. Utility is the thing produced, not matter. Man cannot create, can only effect changes in matter. These are of three kinds—change in elemental form, change in aggregate form, change of place. Hence the three great departments of industry—agriculture, mechanical, and commercial. To classify labor in one of these departments as productive, and another as unproductive, is to lose sight of the nature of production, and the thing produced.

No product is complete until it is ready to be put to its final use. Agriculture forms the base of the pyramid of production, but not the whole of the pyramid.

All production implies consumption. One is the direct opposite of the other. If the first consists in fitting objects to satisfy desire, the latter consists in unfitting them to do so. Consumption for the most part is for the purpose of reproducing. The comforts of life are kept in store not by saving but by perpetual reproduction. All men are consumers and must be such. Most men are producers to some extent. No man in civilized life produces all that he consumes. By choice he engages in a particular industry; without choice he consumes the products of a thousand. The real difficulty seems to lie in securing a proper distribution of the rewards of labor. If every man endeavored to satisfy his own wants, through his own efforts directly, there would be no chance for the operation of the multiplied checks and balances which now govern in exchange. But as civilization advances individuals and sections learn that true independence comes of the completest interdependence. They produce not to satisfy an immediate and definite demand, but in anticipation of a general indefinite one. Demand and supply now become terms of the highest significance.

Their real import lies in their more restricted sense. In this sense demand is desire coupled with ability to purchase, and supply is limited to products in the market—for sale. In commercial language, money ready to be paid out for commodities constitute demand, and commodities ready to be exchanged for money make supply.

The law of market prices is the equation of demand and supply. When these are equalized the current rate of exchange is determined.

Exchangable commodities may be roughly divided into three classes: 1st—those of which the supply can be readily and indefinitely increased; 2d—those of which the supply is absolutely limited; 3d—those which can only be increased with difficulty, or after considerable lapse of time. In the first class, cost of production operates to regulate the average price, demand and supply cause fluctuations only. These temporary influences operate by a beautiful double-acting law. Any excess or deficiency in demand not only tends to check itself, but to be checked through its influence upon supply, so on the other hand any excess or deficiency of supply meets a double check.

The price of articles in the second class mentioned is wholly determined by the competition of purchasers. The third class is a very important one. In it falls the grains and other products of the earth.

The price of any commodity seldom rises in the exact ratio of the increased demand or the diminished supply. Demand not only acts upon price but price reacts upon demand. Our most urgent wants are soonest gratified. Bread enough is better than a surfeit. Any excess or deficiency of the common articles of food tells rapidly upon the price. Holders and speculators do much to prevent excessive fluctuations.

In regard to the complaints of excessive rates of transportation, competition only can effectually remedy the evil. This it seems difficult to secure. The opportunities for combination and consolidation now afforded railroads stand much in the way. More perfect water communication with the Atlantic would do much in securing competition in the carrying trade. Meanwhile much may be done to dissipate or to counteract the ills which we suffer. To this end let farmers organize in every township and county in the State, not for the purpose of making war upon railroads, but to prevent these and every other industrial interest from making war upon them,—not war direct and positive, but that of the indirect and negative,—that which comes of organization itself, and a keen eye always out upon the "situation."

MONTANA.

Routes Thither—Their Undesirable Character—How to Make the Journey,

Development Retarded by the Cost of Transportation.

American Girls Wanted—Chinese Women Held in Barbarous Slavery.

Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

DEER LODGE, M. T., Jan. 31, 1873.

A great drawback on the settlement and improvement of this Territory is there are as yet

ONLY TWO WAYS

of getting to Montana; and, as the boy said to the traveller who inquired which of two roads was the best, "Take either, and you will wish you had taken the other before you get through." One is by way of the Missouri River and Fort Benton; and the other is via the Union Pacific Railroad, and stage from Corinne, Utah. Both are too expensive for emigrants, and both are slow, uncertain, and very uncomfortable ways of travel. The first is only available three months in the year, and the latter—the stage-line—is of such a character that no one who knows what it is will avail himself of it, unless absolutely compelled to do so. The stage line was originally owned by Wells, Fargo & Co., and was what a stage-line should be when they owned it; but they used up the coaches and stock, and then sold out to a Company who pretend to keep up the line, but make a wretched failure. The writer of this was loaded into open dead-axe lumber-wagons and sleds, and carted along as if he was a mail-bag. The charge from Corinne to Helena, or Deer Lodge, is $65; and it takes six weary days to make the trip from one point to the other. The horses are worn-out, and many of them unfit for service; and the coaches, when one is fortunate enough to find one, are in tatters, and little protection against the winds and storms. If anyone proposes to go to Montana,

MY ADVICE IS:

Charter a car to Corinne, with your own horses and wagon and supplies, and drive to where you want to go. If you don't want to keep your outfit when you arrive at your destination, if your horses are large American horses from the States, they will bring more than they cost you, especially if they are mares. Emigrants will do well to heed this advice, for I know whereof I speak.

Montana only needs the

DEVELOPMENT OF HER QUARTZ LEADS

to take first rank among the mining States. At present the facilities for getting heavy freight into the Territory are such that not a single quartz-mill has yet been established. The known placer mines are not paying well, with few exceptions. Labor will be high in the spring; but, as the laborer can only work during about six months in the year here, the Territory presents very little attraction to those who wish to work by the day or month. But

AMERICAN GIRLS

who are willing to work at housework, or sewing, or teaching, can find all the work they can do, at twice or thrice as much as they can get in the States; and, if they are seeking a husband (and who among them is not?) they stand a better chance to marry well here than in any other place in the United States. Hundreds and thousands of enterprising young men are here in business, mining, merchandising, farming, practising law, medicine, &c., &c., who would marry if they only had time and an opportunity. "Young women, go West;" go to Montana. This is my advice. Try it. Keep a stiff upper lip, and you will make your fortune. But don't go if you lack pluck and gizzard. If you are good for nothing, stay at home, and let your friends take care of you. But, if you have the true stuff in you, you will bless the day you went West, to Montana. Get up a

YOUNG WOMAN'S MONTANA PROJECT,

as the young men do. Invite correspondence from all young women of the right sort and organize. Make contracts for transportation at very low rates, which you can easily do; and go to Montana in the spring. You can get plenty to do *at once* in all the settled parts of Idaho, Nevada, Utah, and Montana. At present all the work in the house is done by men, principally Chinese. This kind of labor is not liked—good housekeepers are in great demand.

Before closing, I wish to refer to an institution which is growing up rapidly in all the Rocky Mountain States. It is

CHINESE WOMAN SLAVERY.

Chinese women are daily bought and sold, and transferred, voluntarily or involuntarily, like horses or cattle. They are hired out for the basest of purposes by their owners, with or without consent, while they get no part of the fee or reward, which is paid to their owners, as the negro slave's wages were paid to his owner. In every mining camp, city, and town in the Rocky Mountain States, can be found from ten to a thousand, and sometimes a larger number, of these Chinese women, slaves and prostitutes, who are barbarously deprived, by a surgical operation, of the power to rear children, as if they were beasts, and not human beings. These facts are so common here that they escape attention. But it is an institution possessing all the worst features of slavery, with superadded barbarity. These unfortunate beings are really bought outright in China, but pretendedly contracted with to serve a certain time for their passage. When they reach here, they are sold and transferred like beasts, and are, to all intents and purposes, held as slaves. Let there be an immediate investigation of this subject by Congress, the proper legislation applied, and the shame at once extinguished.

A. J. G.

CINCINNATI.

Evangelical Ministerial Association—The Coming Musical Festival.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 10.—The Evangelical Ministerial Association, of this city, heard a report of the Committee on Christian Union to-day. The report met with favor, and was laid over for consideration at the next meeting. It proposes to have an early Convention of all Evangelical Churches, in Cincinnati, to deliberate on a plan of closer fellowship and more united action, at which an address will be delivered on the subject of general doctrinal agreement of Protestant Churches. In the meantime, the report recommends the exchanging of pulpits by ministers. The adoption of the report is probable.

The Cincinnati May Musical Festival Association to-day received an encouraging letter from Theodore Thomas, expressing satisfaction with the prospects of the festival. The Association to-day concluded a contract with Anna Louise Carey to sing as leading contralto.

KANSAS CITY.

Fall of a Building—Three Persons Killed—A Drunken Teamster Killed by a Fall.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 10.—The old wall of the Ferguson House, of this city, fell yesterday afternoon, crushing a frame house alongside, in which lived a family named Donohue. Mrs. Donohue and daughter, and a young lady named Kiely, were instantly killed, and another daughter had one arm broken in two places, one leg broken, and breast crushed in, but she still lives. A child 2 years escaped unhurt.

Shortly before this, a man named Richard Swale, while driving along Twelfth street in an intoxicated condition, fell out of his wagon, and received injuries which resulted in death.

A SOCIAL GATHERING.

All-Saints' social gathering at Martine's Hall, last evening, was one of the pleasantest of the season. Nearly 500 of the *elite* of the West Side were present. Vaas' Western Light Guard Band was in attendance and discoursed waltz, quadrille and galop to twice as many flying feet until a late hour. An excellent supper was provided under the auspices of the ladies of the congregation, and the whole affair was so thoroughly successful and enjoyable as to elicit a general desire for a continuance of these parties during the remainder of the season after Lent.

Utah Items.

SALT LAKE, U. T., Feb. 10.—The agitation of the Mormon leaders, in anticipation of immediate Congressional action regarding Utah, is on the increase. The *News*, Church organ, to-night denounces Negley, Claggett, and Merrill, especially Claggett, bitterly. Merrill's bill, the essential points of which are published here to-day, are highly satisfactory to the anti-Mormons. The heaviest business operators declare that the proposed legislation, without delay, will improve the best interests of the Territory beyond calculation.

A Mormon expedition started three days ago from Kane County for the purpose of exploring the country beyond the Colorado River.

General Maxwell, contestant against Elder Cannon for the seat of Delegate for Utah, leaves for Washington to-morrow.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

A Passenger Car Thrown Into the River near Titusville, Pa.—Two or Three Killed—Several Wounded—Minor Casualties.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Feb. 10.—The Brady's Bend accommodation north, when near Scrub Grass, broke a rail, and five cars of oil and a passenger coach were thrown from the track down the bank into the river. The following were wounded: Michael Caine, A. Knox, J. P. Riddle, J. Hanna, H. Miller, A. S. Hamilton, W. Morarity, Jno. W. Whitcomb, and the train-boy. The coach still remains in the water; the workmen being unable to raise it at this writing. Two bodies are floating in the water inside the car, but it is impossible to extricate them as yet. How many perished is as yet unknown. The conductor is unable to tell the number in the ill-fated car.

LATER.

Several names are added to the list of injured in the Scrub Grass accident, among them J. L. Hanna, of Pittsburgh, Pa., whose injuries are serious. With this exception, no others enumerated were seriously injured. The Company's surgeons, and others, were promptly on hand to relieve the sufferers, and everything is being done for them that can be. It is positively known that there were but three killed, the newsboy and two unknown men. The train was running on time, and no blame is attached to the officers of the road. It was purely accidental and unavoidable.

FREEPORT, Ill., Feb. 10.—This morning, an old wood-sawyer, named Joseph Yichaw, was run over and instantly killed by cars on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. The Coroner's jury exonerated the railroad company and its employes.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—Near Albany, this morning, the Pacific Express from New York, north, ran off, causing a temporary delay, but no one was hurt.

Very Excusable.

From the Washington Star.

A Collector of Internal Revenue not far from the Ohio River, being a little behind time in forwarding reports for the month of December to the Department at Washington, submitted the following explanation as to the cause of the delay:

"Left home on the 13th to attend to official business. Ohio River blocked with ice, and was detained away until the 22d. Got married, as per previous arrangement, on 23d, to a very handsome young Christian lady (and she's proud of me yet). Frolicked on the 24th, and pitched into office work on the 25th. Hence, please conclude that some delay was unavoidable. Don't let it count against my office. Our bride joins in the request."

The kind-hearted Commissioner decides that the excuse is admissible.

Cold-Blooded Assassination.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SHEFFIELD, Ill., Feb. 10.—Thomas Loathar, a blacksmith, of this place, was shot through the head while at work this afternoon by one Hiram Barney. No cause is known for the assault. Loathar's wounds are thought to be fatal. The assassin is arrested.

Fratricide.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 10.—Two colored men, brothers, named Charles and Joseph Clark, got into an altercation in Jefferson City, this afternoon, and Charles plunged a large butcher knife into Joseph's side, inflicting a mortal wound. Charles was arrested. Whiskey was the cause.

Great is Durell.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 10.—Judge Durell to-day instructed the Clerk of the United States Court not to allow newspaper reporters to examine the record or documents in any cases pending therein.

Lynch Law.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 10.—A Vigilance Committee, at Dodge City, made a raid on a dance house in that village on Sunday and killed two men, named Charles Hill, *alias* Texas, and Ed. Williams, both desperate frontier characters.

A Condemned Fraud.

BUFFALO, Feb. 10.—The medical experts appointed by Governor Dix to examine into the sanity of Gaffney, under sentence of death, report his case one of feigned insanity.

MARRIED.

SMITH—ANDREWS—At the residence of the bride's parents, 1004 Indiana-av., by Rev. Clinton Locke, D. D., on Monday evening, Feb. 10, Sylvester T. Smith, of Kansas City, Mo., to Miss Zillah Maritana Andrews, of Chicago.

DIED.

LENNOX—At Oak Park, Feb. 10, Jennie, beloved wife of G. Lennox, late of Chicago, of erysipelas, age 27.

LANGSTON—In this city, on the 10th inst., Charles, youngest son of John and Margret Langston, aged 11 years, 4 months, and 22 days.

Funeral at 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, from 1065 West Adams-st.

☞ Peoria papers please copy.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

597 STATE-ST.

BANKRUPT STOCK OF Hats, Caps, Furs, and Gents' Furnishing Goods; also, Store Fixtures, at Auction,

On WEDNESDAY morning, Feb. 12, at 10 o'clock, at store No. 597 State-st. By order of ROBERT E. JENKINS, Assignee. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

551 Michigan-av.

GENTEEL Household Furniture,

At Auction, on THURSDAY morning, Feb. 13, at 10 o'clock, consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room, and Kitchen Furniture, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Bedding, French China, Glass-ware, Silver-ware, Stoves, etc. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By G. P. GORE & CO.,

22, 24, and 26 East Randolph-st.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE

On TUESDAY, Feb. 11, at 9½ a. m., of

100 DOZ. POLISHED SHOVELS,

Hardware Tools, Table and Pocket Cutlery, and at same time an invoice of HOSIERY, an invoice of CRASH, and a lot of NOTIONS. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

Men's, Boys', and Youth's Calf and Kip BOOTS AND SHOES,

Wom's., Miss', and Child's. Serge and Goat and Buff Bals. and Polish.

AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12, at 9½ a. m. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

(ESTABLISHED JANUARY, 1856,)

AUCTIONEERS,

CHICAGO,

Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal-st.,

WILL SELL

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS, &c., ON THURSDAY.

FURNITURE, HOUSEHOLD GOODS, AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE ON SATURDAY.

BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, AND HARNESS,

Wednesday and Saturday Mornings,

At 25, 27, 29 & 31 West Washington-st.

☞ Consignments solicited.

☞ Cash advances made on receipt of goods.

By T. S. FITCH & CO.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Regular Weekly Sales at our Salesroom, 137 Dearborn-st., every Wednesday, at 2 o'clock p. m. Particulars at the office. Bring in your list. Special attention given to out-door sales. T. S. FITCH & CO.

WHEDON, TYLER & CO.,

General Auctioneers, 117, 119, 121 and 123 Fifth-st., cor. Pine, St. Louis, Mo., hold Regular Trade Sales every day.

Mondays and Thursdays—Boots and Shoes.

Tuesdays and Fridays—Dry Goods, Notions, &c.

Wednesdays—Clothing, Piece Goods, &c.

Saturdays, Special Sales—Groceries, Hardware, Furniture, Harness, &c.

We have the most reliable Auction market in the country. Cash advanced on consignments.